98th Congress, 1st Session - - - - - - - - - - - Senate Report No. 98-30

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW ACTIVITY

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

UNITED STATES SENATE

DURING THE

97TH CONGRESS

1981-82

PURSUANT TO

SECTION 136 OF THE LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1946, AS AMENDED BY THE LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1970

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 21), 1983.—Ordered to be printed

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[97th Congress]

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[98th Congress]

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FOREWORD

This report on the legislative review of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources during the 97th Congress is submitted pursuant to section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 190d), as amended by Public Laws 91-510, 92-136, and 93-344. The statute requires standing committee of the House and Senate to "review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, and execution" of laws within their jurisdiction and to submit biennial reports to the Congress. The full text of section 136 follows:

"Sec. 136. (a) In order to assist the Congress—

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of the application, administration, and execution of the laws enacted by the Congress, and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modifications of or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, and execution of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that committee. Such committees may carry out the required analysis appraisal, and evaluation themselves, or by contract, or may require a Government agency to do so and furnish a report thereon to the Congress. Such committees may rely on such techniques as pilot testing, analysis of costs in comparison with benefits, or provision for evaluation after a defined period of time.

(b) In each odd-numbered year beginning on or after January 1, 1973, each standing committee of the Senate shall submit, not later than March 31, to the Senate, and each standing committee of the House shall submit, not later than January 2, to the House, a report on the activities of that committee under this section during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

(c) The preceding provisions of this section do not apply to the Committees on Appropriations and the Budget of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations, the Budget, House Administration, Rules, and Standards of Official Conduct of the House.

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98TH CONGRESS
1st Session

SENATE

REPORT
No. 98-30

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW ACTIVITY

MARCH 22 (legislative day), MARCH 21, 1983.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, submitted the following

REPORT

(Pursuant to section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, as amended)

COMMITTEE JURISDICTION

The jurisdiction of the Labor and Human Resources Committee in the 97th Congress was set forth in paragraph 1.(l) of Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate as follows:

(m)(1) Committee of Labor and Human Resources, to consist of 16 Senators, to which Committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Measures relating to education, labor, health, and public welfare.
2. Labor standards and labor statistics.
3. Wages and hours of labor.
4. Child labor.
5. Mediation and arbitration of labor disputes.
6. Convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce.
7. Regulation of foreign laborers.
8. Handicapped individuals.
9. Equal employment opportunity.
10. Occupational safety and health, including the welfare of miners.
11. Private pension plans.
12. Aging.
13. Railway labor and retirement.
14. Public health.
15. Arts and Humanities.

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16. Gallaudet College, Howard University, and Saint Elizabeths Hospital.
17. Biomedical research and development.
18. Student Loans.
19. Agricultural colleges.
20. Domestic activities of the American National Red Cross.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to health, education and training, and public welfare, and report thereon from time to time.

COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

During the 97th Congress, the Committee was organized into the following subcommittees:

LABOR

Mr. Nickles, *Chairman*

Mr. Hatch
Mr. East
Mr. Stafford
Mr. Quayle
Mrs. Hawkins

Mr. Riegle
Mr. Kennedy
Mr. Randolph
Mr. Matsunaga

EDUCATION, ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Mr. Stafford, *Chairman*

Mr. East
Mr. Quayle
Mr. Weicker
Mr. Devton
Mr. Hatch *(ex officio)*

Mr. Pell
Mr. Kennedy
Mr. Randolph
Mr. Eagleton

EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

Mr. Quayle, *Chairman*

Mrs. Hawkins
Mr. Nickles
Mr. Hatch

Mr. Metzenbaum
Mr. Pell
Mr. Riegle
Mr. Kennedy *(ex officio)*

HANDICAPPED

Mr. Weicker, *Chairman*

Mr. Stafford
Mr. East
Mr. Nickles
Mr. Hatch *(ex officio)*

Mr. Randolph
Mr. Eagleton
Mr. Matsunaga
Mr. Kennedy *(ex officio)*

ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE

Mr. Humphrey, *Chairman*

Mr. Denton
Mr. Hatch

Mr. Matsunaga
Mr. Riegle
Mr. Kennedy *(ex officio)*

AGING, FAMILY AND HUMAN SERVICES

Mr. Denton, *Chairman*

Mr. Weicker
Mr. Humphrey
Mr. Hatch *(ex officio)*

Mr. Eagleton
Mr. Metzenbaum
Mr. Kennedy *(ex officio)*

INVESTIGATIONS AND GENERAL OVERSIGHT

Mrs. Hawkins, *Chairman*

Mr. Humphrey
Mr. Hatch *(ex officio)*
Mr. Kennedy

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW ACTIVITIES

During the 97th Congress, the Committee on Labor and Human Resources carried out extensive reviews of the programs within its legislative jurisdiction. Such reviews were conducted through subcommittee hearings, staff studies, and numerous special inquiries and investigations performed for the Committee in the following areas of the Committee's jurisdiction.

FULL COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

During the 97th Congress, 254 bills and resolutions were referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Of these, 75 related to the Full Committee; 57 to Labor; 56 to Education, Arts and Humanities; 14 to Employment and Productivity; 25 to Aging, Family and Human Services; and the remaining to other subjects including Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Handicapped and Investigations and General Oversight.

In addition, 1,089 nominations—including appointees to high offices and a number of nominations and promotions in the United States Public Health Services—were referred to Committee; 1,062 of these were considered, reported to the Senate, and confirmed, 19 were withdrawn and 8 were returned to the President at the adjournment of the 97th Congress.

The Committee conducted 179 days of public hearings, and held 35 executive sessions and met 21 days in conference with the House, for a total of 56 Committee executive meetings.

The Committee reported 26 bills and resolutions to the Senate of which 15 were passed. Of these 7 were signed into law, and 2 were pending in the House at the adjournment of the 97th Congress.

The Committee received a total of 479 Executive Communications during the 97th Congress.

PUBLIC LAWS

Among the significant laws enacted during the 97th Congress were:

	Public laws
S. 1070: Youth Employment Demonstration Amendments of 1981	97–14
H.R. 31: Cash Discount Act	97–25
H.R. 3982: Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981	97–35
S. 1278: Saccharin Study and Labeling Act Amendment of 1981	97–42
S. 1086: Older Americans Act Amendments of 1981	97–115
H.R. 5159: Black Lung Benefits Amendments of 1981	97–119

	Public laws
H.R. 7102: Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act	97-470
S.J. Res. 250: Railway Labor-Management Disputes, 1982	97-262
S. 2036: Training for Jobs Act	97-300
S. 2852: Sallie Mae Technical Amendments Act of 1982	97-301
H.R. 5658: Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981	97-313
S. 3113: Job Training Partnership Act	97-404
H.R. 5238: Orphan Drug Act	97-414

MAJOR HEARINGS

The Full Committee and Subcommittees conducted 179 days of public hearings on different legislative proposals and nominations during the 97th Congress. Some of the major hearings were:

	Number of days
S. 234: Community Home Health Services Act of 1981	2
S. 800: Health Care Research and Research Training amendments of 1981	1
S. 799: Health Professions Education/Nurse Training and National Service Corps, 1981	1
S. 1483: Radiation Exposure Compensation Act of 1981	2
S. 2349: National Science Foundation Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1983	1
S. 1939: National Institute on Arthritis and Musculo-skeletal Diseases—Establishment of	1
S. 398: Walsh-Healy Act/Contract Work Hours Standards Act Amendments, 1981	1
S. 351: Federal Mine Safety and Health Act Amendments, 1981	1
S. 348: Youth Opportunity Wage Act of 1981	2
S. 1182: Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act Amendments of 1981	4
S. 1541: Retirement Income Incentives and Administrative Simplification Act of 1981	4
S. 1922: Black Lung Benefits and Revenue Amendments of 1981	1
S. 1785: Labor Management Racketeering Act of 1981	1
S. 1748: Multiemployer Pension Plan Stabilization Act of 1981	2
S. 2634: Amending the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938	1
S. 2617: Prohibition of Mandatory Retirement and Employment Rights Act of 1982	1
S. 1103: Elementary and Secondary Education Consolidation Act of 1981	2
S. 1108: Student Assistance Amendments of 1981	1

	Number of days
S. 1889: United States Academy of Peace Act	1
S. 2002: Bilingual Education Amendments of 1981	2
S. 2325: Vocational and Adult Education Consolidation Act of 1982	1
S. 1405: Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center Endowment Act	1
S. 2655: Student Loan Assistance Amendments of 1982	1
S. 648: Youth Employment Demonstration Amendments of 1981	1
S. 755: Comprehensive Alcohol and Drug Abuse Amendments of 1981	2

COMMITTEE PRINTING

During the 97th Congress the Committee published 124 volumes of public hearings, comprising a total of more than 36,063 pages.

In addition the Committee issued 6 committee prints containing a total of more than 155 pages.

The Committee also printed a large number of committee prints for use in staff meetings that is not included in the above count.

The Committee distributed 124,921 publications during the 97th Congress to institutions, libraries, and interested groups and persons. Of these, 10,724 were provided in response to individual requests received by phone or letter.

OTHER ACTION

Pending in the House at the end of the 97th session were the following bills and resolutions reported by the Committee and passed by the Senate but not finally acted upon by the House:

S. 1182 (S. Rept. 97-498)—To amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to improve the administration of the Act, to reduce incentives for fraud and abuse, to assure immediate compensation benefits and competent medical treatment for injured employees, and for other purposes. Referred to House Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 1785 (S. Rept. 97-497)—To increase the penalties for violation of the Taft-Hartley Act, to prohibit persons, upon their convictions of certain crimes, from holding offices in or certain positions related to labor organizations and employee benefit plans, and to clarify certain responsibilities of the Department of Labor. Referred to House Committee on Education and Labor.

Pending in the Senate at the end of the 97th session were the following bills and resolutions reported by the Committee to the Senate and pending on the Senate Calendar:

S. 648 (S. Rept. 97-46)—To extend the authorization for youth employment and demonstration programs, and for other purposes.

S. 799 (S. Rept. 97-124)—To amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend titles VII and VIII of such Act with regard to training in the health professions and nursing, and for other purposes.

S. 801 (S. Rept. 97-125)—To amend the Public Health Service Act to revise provisions relating to the National Health Service Corps.

S. 1029 (S. Rept. 97-127)—To amend title XIII of the Public Health Service Act relating to health maintenance organizations.

S. 1200 (S. Rept. 97-131)—To authorize appropriations for the National Science Foundation for fiscal year 1982, and for other purposes.

S. 755 (S. Rept. 97-145)—To revise the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 and the Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act.

S. 1085 (S. Rept. 97-158)—To provide a reauthorization for the Head Start Program, and for other purposes.

S. 1087 (S. Rept. 97-160)—To reauthorize programs under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, and for other purposes.

S. 1090 (S. Rept. 97-161)—To amend the Public Health Service Act to support services research relating to adolescent pregnancy and parenthood.

S. 1533 (S. Rept. 97-171)—To revise and extend the Legal Services Corporation Act.

S. 234 (S. Rept. 97-325)—To amend the Public Health Service Act to encourage the establishment of home health programs and to amend the Social Security Act to provide expanded coverage of home health services under the medicare and medicaid programs.

S. 2311 (S. Rept. 97-461)—To revise and extend programs relating to biomedical research, research training, medical library assistance, health information and promotion, and research ethics.

S. 2349 (S. Rept. 97-457)—To authorize appropriations for the National Science Foundation for fiscal year 1983.

S. 1889 (S. Rept. 97-499)—To establish the United States Academy of Peace, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE

HEALTH

Effective with the 97th Congress, the health and scientific research responsibilities of the Labor and Human Resources Committee became a full committee function and were chaired by committee chairman Senator Orrin G. Hatch.

The health agenda during the 97th Congress dealt with a broad range of issues including the renewal of more than two-thirds of all Federal programs in the health area and carrying forward the President's plan to devolve major health care responsibility to the states through block grants.

Major health legislative activities

The majority of the committee's health activities in this Congress involved revision and extension of several major authorities in the Public Health Service. In addition, work was initiated by the committee in several new areas. The major committee health bills enacted into law were:

S. 1027, S. 1028, S. 1286, and S. 1283—Health Services Block Grant Act (P.L. 97-35), Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant Act (P.L. 97-35), and Primary Care Block Grant Act (P.L. 97-35)—Consolidates Federal assistance to states for the provision of health services, to provide greater flexibility to states in administering health service programs. The Health Services Block Grant Act encompasses the following program areas: 314(D) Health Incentive Grants, Hypertension Control, Fluoridation, Rodent Control, Home Health, Emergency Medical Services, Health Education/Risk Reduction, and Rape Crisis Centers. The Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant Act encompasses the following program areas: Alcohol Abuse Formula and Project Grants and Contracts, and Community Health/Health Centers Act and Mental Health Systems Act. The Primary Care Block Grant Act encompasses the following program area: Community Health Centers.

S. 1029—Health Maintenance Organizations Amendments of 1981 (P.L. 97-35)—Revises and reauthorizes portions of the Public Health Service Act dealing with health maintenance organizations. Reduces Federal grants and phases out Federal loans for HMO's on the basis that the private sector is now capable of financing further HMO development.

S. 799—Health Professions Educational Assistance and Nurse Training Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35)—Amends the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend Titles VII and VIII of such act with regard to training in the health professions and nursing.

S. 800—Health Care Research and Research Training Amendments of 1981 (P.L. 97-35)—Amends the Public Health Service Act to revise provisions relating to research in health statistics and health services, support for medical libraries, and the National Research Service Awards.

S. 801—National Health Service Corps Amendments of 1981 (P.L. 97-35)—Amends the Public Health Service Act to revise provisions relating to the National Health Service Corps to better focus Federal resources designed to assist communities without adequate numbers of physicians.

S. 1287—Merchant Seaman Health Services Repeal Act (P.L. 97-35)—Eliminates free medical care for Merchant Seamen and authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to close or transfer to community control the operation of the Public Health Service Hospitals.

Omnibus Reconcilation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35)—reauthorizes several categorical health programs including venereal disease, family planning, migrant health programs, and childhood immunizations. Also reauthorized for one year was the health planning program.

H.R. 5238—Orphan Drug Act (P.L. 97-414)—Establishes in the Department of Health and Human Services an interagency function to promote the development of drugs for rare diseases or conditions. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a tax credit for qualified experimental expenses incurred while researching Orphan Drugs. Includes provisions of the Home Health (S. 234) and Atomic Bomb Fallout Compensation Act (S. 1483) bills. (See below and under "Other Legislative Activities").

S. 234, Sec. 3—Community Home Health Services Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-414)—Authorizes $5 million for the next two fiscal years for grants to non-profit agencies and loans to establish and operate home health agencies in underserved areas. Also authorizes $2 million for grants to assist in training homemaker/home health aides while giving consideration to individuals fifty years and older.

S. 1483, Sec. 2693(b)—The Radiation Exposure Compensation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-414)—Requires the development of tables to catalog the chances that a cancer victim's disease was caused by a given dose of ionizing radiation that was a result of atmospheric atomic bomb fallout tests conducted in Nevada between 1951 and 1962. This also requires investigation into the relationship between Iodine 131 and thyroid cancer. Iodine 131 is a radioactive isotope produced in atomic bomb tests and is known to be a cause of thyroid cancer.

Other legislative activities included:

S. 234—Community Home Health Services Act of 1981—To amend the Public Health Service Act to encourage the establishment of home health programs and to amend the Social Security Act to provide expanded coverage of home health services under the medicare and medicaid programs. This proposal was reported by the committee on December 31, 1981. Provisions of this bill were attached to the Orphan Drug Bill, H.R. 5238, allowing $5 million for grants, with an additional $2 million to train homemaker/home health aides, and directs a number of key home health studies.

S. 1483—Radiation Exposure Compensation Act of 1981—Amends Title 28 of the U.S. Code to make the U.S. liable for certain damages. This legislation is designed to provide a necessary legal remedy to people with radiogenic cancer who believe that their cancer was caused by their exposure to fallout from the atmospheric atomic bomb tests that were conducted at the Nevada test site from 1951 to 1962. It seeks a development and use of a sound scientific method for determining the likelihood that a person's cancer was caused by this fallout. This bill was reported out of Committee on April 20, 1982. Two provisions passed the Senate floor as an amendment to the Orphan Drug Bill, H.R. 5238 which later was enacted into law, P.L. 97-414 (see previous section). This requires the Department of Health and Human Services to develop radioepidemiological tables to show the probability that a given dose of ionizing radiation could cause a certain type of cancer. The other provision requires HHS to investigate the relationship between radioactive Iodine 131 and thyroid cancer.

S. 2311—Biomedical Research, Training, and Medical Library Assistance Amendments of 1982—Reauthorize the National Cancer Institute and the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. The bill did not make major changes in the structure or priorities of the National Institutes of Health, but did require them to focus on needed reforms in grant and contracting procedures and scientific peer review. The bill was favorably reported out of Commitee on April 27, 1982, but was not considered by the Senate prior to adjournment.

S. 1929—Comprehensive Smoking Prevention Education Act of 1981—Amends the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act to increase the availability to the American public of information on the health consequences of smoking and thereby improve informed choice and for other purposes. This bill was pending final consideration in Committee at the time of adjournment.

MAJOR HEALTH HEARINGS

Preventive Medicine and Health Promotion, 1981.—Hearings were held on July 16th and 17th, 1981, in cooperation with the Commission for Responsible Health Policy. Witnesses, one of whom was esteemed surgeon Dr. Michael DeBakey, examined the most important aspect of medical care, the prevention of poor health and disease.

Health Services and Preventive Health Block Grants 1981.—Hearing were held on April 2 and 10, 1981. Witnesses considered a fundamental change in the administration of certain Federal public health programs, including the transfer of several categorical programs to states. The hearings focused on this transfer in order that flexibility and targeting of services would be provided to states in administering health services.

Community Home Health Services Act of 1981 (S. 234).—The full committee held two days of hearings on March 4, and November

10, 1981. The needs to establish and encourage more health programs and to provide expanded coverage of home health services under medicare and medicaid were discussed by actress Helen Hays and other witnesses.

Health Professions Education/Nurse Training and National Service Corps, 1981 (S. 799, S. 801).—A hearing was held on April 8, 1981. Witnesses addressed the question of amending the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend Titles VII and VIII of such Act with regard to training in the health professions and nursing.

Health Care Research and Research Training Amendments of 1981 (S. 800).—A hearing was held on April 1, 1981 where the committee heard testimony on S. 800, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise provisions relating to research in health statistics and health services, support for medical libraries, and the National Research Service Awards.

Health Maintenance Organization Amendments of 1981.—On April 1, 1981, a hearing was held in which witnesses presented recommendations on the reauthorization of the Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973.

Comprehensive Smoking Prevention Education Act of 1981 (S. 1929).—At the March 31, 1982 hearing, on behalf of the Administration Assistant Secretary Edward Brandt testified on the staggering number of deaths linked to smoking that occur each year and Dr. C. Everett Koop detailed the Surgeon General's annual report on smoking. The need to have more information on the safety of additives used in cigarettes was articulated, while representatives of the tobacco industry argued against the need for such a measure.

Reauthorization of Health Legislation, 1982 (S. 2311).—A hearing was held on March 31, 1982, at which witnesses offered testimony as to the need for continued and increased Federal support for biomedical research through the National Institutes of Health.

Establishment of the National Institute on Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Diseases (S. 1939).—At the July 20, 1982 hearing, Barry Goldwater, among other witnesses, testified regarding the need to create a separate institute, dedicated to researching arthritis. Arthritis is one of the leading diseases affecting Americans today.

Radiation Exposure Compensation Act of 1981 (S. 1483).—Two hearings were held: one on October 27, 1981, and a field hearing in Salt Lake City on April 8, 1982. Witnesses included the Administration, members of the science community, the Governors of both Utah and Nevada, and citizens who lived near the test site. The Administration argued that adequate measures to protect citizens against the harmful effects of radiation were taken at the time of the open air atomic testing, while others testified that a coverup of actual radiation doses occurred, and that there was a statistically significant increase in the numbers of cancers incurred. Witnesses also testified that a scheme for adequate compensation must be offered.

Oversight of Family Planning Programs—Title X of the Public Health Service Act.—A hearing held March 31, 1981, examined the role of the Federal government in birth control, abortion referrals, and sex education programs. This hearing further examined the need for family involvement on decisions regarding family planning and sex education.

Health matters for the 98th Congress

During the 98th Congress, the Committee will have to consider reauthorizations for virtually every health program under the committee's jurisdiction, as well as continue active oversight of these programs. In addition, the Committee anticipates examining a number of provisions of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, especially in the food safety area. Also contemplated are major initiatives in the area of preventive health.

During the first session of the 98th Congress, the Committee will be considering:

1. Reauthorization of the National Cancer Institute, and the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute and revisions of other provisions concerning the National Institutes of Health.
2. Reauthorization of the National Library of Medicine Assistance Act.
3. Reauthorization of the National Research Service Awards.
4. Reauthorization of the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion in HHS (Title XVII of the PHSA).

In addition, the authorization for health planning has expired and the current saccharin ban moratorium expires in August, 1983. Both these issues are likely to be considered.

Other areas of possible health initiatives during the first session include:

Arthritis Institute;
Competition/Prospective Payment;
Home Health;
Smoking and Health;
Food Safety;
Atomic Bomb Fallout Compensation;
Prevention Initiatives.

The Committee also anticipates spending time during the first session preparing for the massive number of health reauthorizations scheduled for consideration during the second session.

OTHER FULL COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Science

In March 1981, the full committee held hearings on the FY 1982 reauthorization request of the National Science Foundation and subsequently marked-up an original bill, S. 1200, which was reported on May 15. Final action by the Senate on this bill, or on a similar measure reported by the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee, was never taken. In April 1982, the full committee again held hearings and mark-up on the Administration's budget request for the National Science Foundation for FY 1983. While the measure was reported on May 15, no further action was taken due to continued discussions with the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee regarding jurisdiction.

During the 98th Congress the committee will have to consider reauthorization of the National Science Foundation. Legislative initiatives addressing the issue of science and mathematics education will undoubtedly be considered by this Congress. There may also be oversight hearings on federal agencies' handling of indirect cost reimbursements to research universities and non-profit institutions.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

The full committee conducted a hearing on June 15, 1982, concerning allegations of financial and administrative mismanagement at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Testimony received at the hearing outlined the disarray at the Commission and the steps that the new appointees are taking to make it more effective.

Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs

The full committee conducted six days of hearings on Executive Order 11246, as amended, which is administered by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs. The hearings made clear that the program, while sound in purpose, has become unnecessarily burdensome, costly and counter-productive.

The hearings culminated in the issuance of a one hundred page report on the federal contract compliance program. The report contained a series of recommendations which if implemented will insure not only that the program is legally based but also that it better addresses the needs of minorities and women.

Railway labor-management dispute

In September 1982, the Nation faced a crippling rail strike, which threw literally tens of thousands of employees out of work, and cost the economy an estimated fifty to eighty million dollars a day. On September 21, the committee convened a hearing to review the crisis and to consider a proposal submitted by the Administration to end the strike. After hearing from a number of interested parties, including representatives from rail labor, from the rail industry, and from the Administration, the committee ordered reported a measure to restore rail service. The measure (S.J. Res. 250) was passed by the Senate on the same day. On September 22, the House passed the measure, and the President approved it.

Culinary workers

In February 1982 committee hearings detailed abuses by the Office of the Solicitor of Labor in the handling of numerous enforcement cases over the past three years. It was determined that the Labor Department had accumulated a backlog of 247 enforcement cases as of the beginning of 1981 and that 163 of those cases had been closed out administratively in 1981, many with little or no justification. A second day of hearings focused on the Solicitor's handling of defaulted loan payments by Morris A. Shenker, owner of the Dunes Hotel in Las Vegas. Questioning revealed that the Solicitor's Office passed up an opportunity to attach the assets of the Dunes Hotel and failed to seek a preliminary injunction in 1977 against the expenditure of any more funds to bail out Shenker's shaky assets.

Boilermakers

Two days of hearings were held in May 1982 on the alleged illegal sale of memberships in the International Boilermakers Union. Questioning of witnesses revealed that large numbers of unqualified persons were buying union books and arranging for qualified welders to take the welding test in their behalf, sometimes for money. The hearing revealed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had closed out the case without investigating the allegations referred to them by the Inspector General's Office of the Department of Labor.

Longshoremen

In May 1982 the committee held a hearing on the Labor Department's refusal to sue for the removal of Landon Williams as president of the Jacksonville, Florida ILA Local despite his conviction on federal racketeering charges.

LABOR

Subcommittee on Labor: Don Nickles, Chairman

The Subcommittee on Labor was established in 1981 and is charged with formulating policy and developing legislation relative to all labor matters.

The Labor Subcommittee focused on two major pieces of legislation during the 97th Congress which were S. 1182, the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and S. 1785, the Labor Management Racketeering Act.

At the beginning of the 97th Congress, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs held six days of hearings on waterfront corruption and the influence of organized crime in a number of east and gulf coast ports. Soon after the conclusion of these hearings, Senators Nickles and Nunn, on May 14, 1981, introduced the comprehensive Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation reform bill, S. 1182, which would improve the administration of the Act, reduce incentives for fraud and abuse, assure immediate compensation benefits and competent medical treatment for injured employees, and for other purposes.

The Subcommittee on Labor held four days of hearings on S. 1182. On October 28, 1981, the Labor Subcommittee reported to the full Committee the bill with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. It was adopted by the full Labor and Human Resources Committee on May 25, 1982 and was passed unanimously by the full Senate on July 27, 1982. S. 1182 was referred to the House of Representatives, specifically to the Subcommittee on Labor Standards of the full Committee on Education and Labor, where no final action was taken and the legislation died in the 97th Congress.

The second bill, S. 1785, the Labor Management Racketeering Act of 1982, would increase the penalties for violations of the Taft-Hartley Act, prohibit persons, upon their convictions of certain crimes, from holding offices in or certain positions related to labor organizations and employee benefit plans, and clarify certain responsibilities of the Department of Labor. The purpose of S. 1785 was to afford greater protection for unions and employee benefit plans from corrupt union and management officials by increasing the penalties for violating portions of three statutes—the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, known as the Taft-Hartley Act; the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, known as "ERISA"; and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, known as the Landrum-Griffin Act. The bill is a direct outgrowth of public hearings held before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. The Labor Subcommittee held a public hearing on S. 1785 on February 3, 1982. S. 1785 was favorably reported by the full Committee on Labor and Human Resources on

May 27th, and passed unanimously by the full Senate on July 28, 1982. It was referred to the House of Representatives, specifically to the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations of the full Committee on Education and Labor, where again no final action was taken and the legislation died in the 97th Congress.

LEGISLATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 97TH CONGRESS

Hearings 1981

March 10—S. 398, To amend the Walsh-Healey Act and the Contract Work Hours Standards Act.

March 12—S. 351 and S. 496, To amend the Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act of 1977.

March 24-25—S. 348, S. 430, S. 658, Youth Opportunity Wage Act.

April 28-29—Oversight on Davis-Bacon Act.

June 16, 17, 23—October 5—S. 1182, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

September 23—Oversight hearing on OSHA—cochaired with Investigations and General Oversight Subcommittee.

November 4, 9, 12—S. 1541, Retirement Income Incentives and Administrative Simplification Act of 1981.

December 10—S. 1922, Black Lung Benefits and Revenue Amendments of 1981.

Hearings 1982

January 26—S. 1541, Retirement Income Incentives and Administrative Simplification Act of 1981. S. 1678, Home Mortgage Bill.

February 3—S. 1785, Labor Management Racketeering Act.

March 11-17—S. 1748, Multiemployer Pension Plan Stabilization Act.

May 19—Oversight on PBGC (Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation) Premium Increase.

August 11—S. 2634, Amending the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (Handicapped).

August 18—S. 2617, Prohibition of Mandatory Retirement and Employment Rights Act of 1982.

Executive Sessions

July 9, 1981—Markup of S. 398, S. 351, S. 496.

October 28, 1981—Markup of S. 1182.

Legislation which passed Senate

July 27, 1982—S. 1182, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

July 28, 1982—S. 1785, Labor Management Racketeering Act.

The Subcommittee also worked closely with the Administration on the development of new regulations in many subject areas. Among them are Davis-Bacon, affirmative action and OSHA.

ANTICIPATED ACTIVITIES FOR THE 98TH CONGRESS

The Subcommittee plans to pursue its previous work on the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and the

Labor-Management Racketeering Act until final passage by both Houses of Congress.

The Subcommittee further plans to seek necessary legislation in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act including reporting and disclosure, prohibited transactions, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation premium increase request, single employer and multiemployer Title IV legislation.

It is also our intention to investigate matters relating to the Taft-Hartley Act/Labor-Management Relations Act; oversight on the National Labor Relations Board; Occupational Disease; Federal Employees Compensation Act; Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs; Railroad Retirement; Mine Safety and Health Act, and the Fair Labor Standards Act.

EDUCATION, ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities: Robert T. Stafford, Chairman

The Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities has jurisdiction over Federal elementary, secondary, vocational and higher education programs, as well as authorizing responsibility for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities and for Ffederal programs assisting public libraries. The Subcommittee is charged with developing and considering legislation affecting Federal education policy and has oversight responsibility for most education programs administered by the Department of Education.

During the 97th Congress, the Subcommittee considered 44 bills and 9 resolutions, as well as the education components of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. Consideration of this later legislation, P.L. 97-35, was the principal activity of the Subcommittee during the 1st session. The Subcommittee held 14 days of hearings on legislation and on proposals and regulations submitted by the Administration, including 3 days of field hearings. The Subcommittee Chairman, Senator Stafford, also chaired full Labor and Human Resources confirmation hearings for the Chair of the National Endowment for the Arts, the Director of the Institute of Museum Services, and for nominees to various positions within the Department of Education.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Administration proposals to reduce the cost of the Federal student aid programs, as part of an overall budget reduction plan, consumed much of the Subcommittee's attention during the 97th Congress. On May 5, 1981, the Administration's legislation to implement these cost reductions, S. 1109, was introduced and referred to the Subcommittee. S. 1109 proposed to reduce funds available in the Pell Grant program, to substantially tighten the eligibility criteria for the Pell Grant and campus-based student aid programs, and to eliminate the in-school interest subsidy and require a needs test for beneficiaries under the Guaranteed Student Loan program. Recognizing the need to reduce the growth of the student aid programs, Senator Stafford, the Subcommittee Chairman, introduced alternative legislation, S. 1108, which would allow for a needs test for the GSL program for students with family incomes above $25,000 and would tighten certain eligibility requirements for the other student aid programs. S. 1108 was introduced as a response to the Senate's reconciliation instruction to the Labor and Human Resources Committee to achieve more than $1.2 billion in budget authority in the student aid programs.

On May 11, 1981, the Subcommittee held a hearing on both S. 1108 and S. 1109. The basic provisions of S. 1108 were adopted as part of the Senate's version on the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act. The Conferees on the Reconciliation Act adopted most of the Subcommittee's recommendations with respect to Pell Grant eligibility and adopted a needs test for students with family incomes above $30,000 for the GSL program, as well as a 5% loan "orgination fee" to be paid by students to help offset the Federal interest cost at a time of rapidly rising interest rates.

Later in the first session of the 97th Congress, the Administration submitted to the Subcommittee a Family Contribution Schedule for the Pell Grant program for academic year 1982-83. On October 29, 1981, the Subcommittee convened a hearing on the proposed Schedule, which had been sent to Congress two months late, thus delaying the delivery of student aid. The Subcommittee found the Schedule unsatisfactory and proposed S. Res. 256, which would reject the Schedule, as provided for in the legislative veto provisions of the Higher Education Act. S. Res. 256 was adopted by the Senate on December 10, 1981. Simultaneously, the Subcommittee, working with the Appropriations Committee, obtained the adoption of an amendment to the Continuing Resolution for FY 82 appropriations, which adopted the 1981-82 Family Contribution Schedule as the criterion for Pell Grant eligibility for the 1982-83 academic year.

Similarly, although the Administration was required by law to submit to Congress a proposed Family Contribution Schedule for the 1983-84 academic year by April 1, 1982, in order to provide for sufficient lead time to inform students of their eligibility for student aid, the Schedule was not submitted until August 2, 1982. The Administration's proposed rules again would have severely restricted eligibility for the student aid programs, and the Subcommittee considered legislation, S. 2852, which would carry over the previous year's Family Contribution Schedule, updated, for the 1983-84 academic year. S. 2852, which was reported by the full Committee, also contained provisions (1) extending the waiver of Federal indebtedness priority in the event of a possible bankruptcy declaration by the Student Loan Marketing Association; (2) fixed the terms under which the Secretary of Education could submit a Family Contribution Schedule for the 1984-85 academic year; (3) provided for additional disclosure of loan terms to student borrowers; and (4) allowed state loan guarantee agencies to consolidate various forms of student loans on behalf of students. S. 2852 was passed by the Senate on September 16, 1982, by a voice vote. A similar version was subsequently passed by the House, and the conferees adopted basically the provisions of the Senate bill, with the exception that Sallie Mae's loan consolidation authority will be suspended as of August 1, 1983, unless extended by subsequent legislation. The state loan consolidation provision of S. 2852 was deleted from the final version of the bill, which was signed into law on October 13, 1982 as P.L. 97-301.

The phased-in elimination of Social Security student benefits adopted during the budget reconciliation process generated legislation, S. 2655, to increase maximum loan amounts under the Guaranteed Student Loan program for students who lost these benefits.

The Subcommittee held a hearing on S. 2655 on September 30, 1982. No subsequent action was taken on the bill.

The Subcommittee also held an extensive hearing, on April 21, 1982, on legislation, S. 1889, to establish a United States Academy of Peace and Conflict Resolution. S. 1889 was reported favorably by the Subcommittee on April 28, 1982, and by the full Committee, with amendments, on June 22, 1982. The full Senate did not take action on the bill.

ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Subcommittee initiated a broad range of activity in almost all its jurisdictions affecting elementary, secondary and vocational education. Its accomplishments included the simplification of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, passage of a major block grant for elementary and secondary education, and the reauthorization of almost all education programs through fiscal year 1984. Much of the Subcommittee's activities under Senator Stafford involved preserving adequate funding levels for federal education programs and defending Federal initiatives promoting equality in and access to education for all Americans.

In response to calls for simplification of Federal laws on elementary and secondary education, the Subcommittee initiated hearings on S. 1103, introduced by Senator Hatch, which included the proposed block grant legislation submitted by the Administration. S. 1103 would have abolished most Federal elementary and secondary education laws, including aid to disadvantaged children and the handicapped. Hearings were held on S. 1103 on May 7 and 8, 1981.

Pursuant to the reconciliation instructions initiated under Title III of the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for fiscal year 1982, Senator Stafford offered an amendment proposing consolidation and simplification of Federal elementary education programs to the full Committee's report to the Senate Committee on the Budget. The Subcommittee Chairman's proposal: preserved the essence of Title I of E.S.E.A. while simplifying its administrative requirements and eliminating undue prescriptiveness; consolidated 29 smaller education programs into a new block grant; relieved the fiscal burden on states and school districts by making maintenance-of-effort requirements more flexible; and simultaneously, preserved the separate nature of programs such as P.L. 94-142, the Education of All Handicapped Children Act, bilingual education, and adult education.

These proposals were incorporated into S. 1377, the Senate's reconciliation substitute. After the completion of the conference committee between the House and the Senate, the bulk of these proposals were approved and became the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981. Chapter I of that Act contained the simplification of Title I of E.S.E.A., and Chapter II became the new education block grant, the first major consolidation of education programs approved by Congress since the passage of E.S.E.A. in 1965.

The Subcommittee also began a series of oversight hearings on the Vocational Education Act as part of the process which will lead to eventual reauthorization of that law. On October 14, 1981, the Subcommittee held a field hearing in Montpelier, Vermont, to review the operation of vocational education programs in the states and to take recommendations for changes in the Federal vocational education law. Additionally, the Subcommittee held joint hearings with the Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity on the coordination of Federal vocational education and job training laws, particularly the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. These hearings were held on October 21 and November 24, 1981. Finally, on July 1, 1982, the Subcommittee reviewed S. 2325, the Vocational and Adult Education Consolidation Act of 1982, introduced by Senator Hatch. No action was taken on S. 2325.

The Subcommittee plans to conduct additional hearings in 1983 leading to the reauthorization of the Vocational Education Act.

Title VII of E.S.E.A., the Bilingual Education Act, was one of the elementary and secondary education programs not included in the Chapter II block grant. The Subcommittee initiated hearings on bilingual education, however, and these hearings were held on April 23 and 26, 1982. Specifically, testimony was taken on S. 2002, introduced by Senator Huddleston, and S. 2412, introduced by Senator Hayakawa. Both measures proposed significant revisions in Title VII. The Subcommittee took no further action on this legislation.

On May 12, 1982, the Subcommittee also examined the implementation of guidance and counseling programs within the Department of Education.

The Subcommittee, through Senator Stafford, took two noteworthy actions affecting the new Education Consolidation and Improvement Act. First, the Senate approved the provisions of S. Con. Res. 115, introduced by Senator Stafford, a resolution disapproving regulations submitted by the Department of Education governing the operation of E.C.I.A. The resolution pased both Houses, and eventually, in response to this congressional action, the Administration submitted revised regulations.

Second, in order to restore some of the flexibility inherent in Title I which was removed inadvertently in the passage of Chapter I, Senator Stafford and Senator Hatch, the Full Committee Chairman, worked with the House Education and Labor Committee to pass H.R. 7336, making technical changes in E.C.I.A. H.R. 7336 passed both Houses of Congress but was vetoed by the President after the 97th Congress adjourned sine die.

Another initiative introduced by the Subcommittee Chairman would have increased the authorization for the Allen J. Ellender Fellowship Program. S. 3002 was approved by the Senate, but the failure to convene a conference committee prevented ultimate passage of S. 3002 by Congress.

ARTS AND HUMANITIES

The Subcommittee conducted regular oversight of the programs of the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute for Museum Services, and monitored carefully the administration of these agencies. The Subcommittee was also involved in oversight of the activities of the President's Task Force on the Arts and the Humanities.

ANTICIPATED ACTIVITIES FOR THE 98TH CONGRESS

The Subcommittee expects to consider the following matters during the 98th Congress, in addition to its regular activities of oversight of Administration policies and budget matters:

reauthorization of the Library Services and Construction Act, the principal Federal program of support for public library services;

development of a new program of support for mathematics and science education at the elementary and secondary level;

legislation, to be completed by August 1, 1983, to provide student loan consolidation authority to Sallie Mae and to the state guarantee agencies;

codification of the student loan disclosure provisions of the Higher Education Act;

oversight of Department of Education regulations pertaining to Selective Service registration and student aid recipients;

review of the Family Contribution Schedules for the Pell Grant and Guaranteed Student Loan progams, which must be submitted by April 1, 1983;

legislation to require specific Federal standards of academic progress in order to receive Federal student aid;

legislation to establish a Federal Art Bank within the National Endowment for the Arts;

legislation to permanently place the Institute of Museum Services within the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities;

legislation to extend the authorization for the Allen J. Ellender Fellowship program;

legislation to establish the National Academy of Peace and Conflict Resolution;

reauthorization of the Vocational Education Act;

reauthorization of the Bilingual Education Act;

oversight over the impact aid program;

oversight over the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act;

reauthorization of the Adult Education Act;

passage of technical amendments affecting the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act.

EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity: Dan Quayle, Chairman

The Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity, chaired by Senator Dan Quayle, has legislative and oversight responsibilities with respect to employment and training programs, including the Job Training Partnership Act (formerly the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) as administered by the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor, the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (formerly the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act) as administered by the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor, and general responsibility for all aspects of productivity as it affects workers. These areas constitute an important part of Committee work not covered by other subcommittees or by the full Committee. In addition, during the first session of the 98th Congress, the Subcommittee will focus its attention on the current crisis in high unemployment and offer legislative solutions to abate the high jobless rate facing the American people.

During the 97th Congress, the Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity successfully shepherded a total of four bills in its jurisdiction to public law. Those are 97-14, The Youth Employment Demonstration Amendments of 1981, Public Law 97-300, The Job Training Partnership Act, Public Law 97-404, The Technical Amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act, and Public Law 97-470, the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act. In addition, the Subcommittee prepared and the Committee published as a Committee print, the Report and Findings of hearings held by the Subcommittee on Productivity in the American Economy, and a Compilation of Selected Federal Legislation on Job Training.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Youth Employment Demonstration Amendments of 1981

During the first session of the 97th Congress, the Subcommittee devoted a major portion of its time and resources to exploring the need to maintain existing youth employment demonstration programs. In this regard, the Subcommittee had recognized the potentially devastating effect on the economy, and on the lives of young students and high-school age drop-outs of terminating Title IV-A of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). Legislation which provided for a simple extension of the youth demonstration programs in Title IV-A, S. 1070 was felt to be the proper measure to provide for the continuation of programs which offer vital employment and training skills to youth. This legislation was necessary because the authorization for these programs expired in October of 1980 and they were operating under the authority of the continuing resolution. After careful study and consultation with government agencies, the Subcommittee determined that the desirability of separate youth programs was an issue to be examined before a long-term commitment could be made for or against them. While that examination was being made, however, it was not reasonable either to terminate the youth programs abruptly or to leave them hanging under the interim authority of the continuing resolution.

The Subcommittee determined that continuing the youth employment demonstration programs would address an overriding national interest in engaging young people in productive jobs. This need was corroborated by witnesses who testified on the legislation at hearings held by the Subcommittee on March 18, 1981.

The Subcommittee learned that unemployment among teenagers was shockingly high. In 1980, the unemployment rate for teenagers age 16-19 was 17.7 percent. For white teenagers, the rate was 15.5 percent. For black and minority teenagers, it was an astonishing 35.8 percent. During the 1970's the overall teenage unemployment rate ranged from 14.5 percent to 19.9 percent while the rate for other black and minority youths ranged from 29 to 38 percent. These figures present the stark reality of the employment problems of our youth.

These are problems not just of our youth alone, but instead problems of entire families. Over the 1968-78 decade, one parent families as a share of all families with children jumped from 9 percent to 16 percent among whites and from 33 percent to an alarming 50 percent among blacks. This demonstrates clearly that youth employment is not simply a trade-off of jobs for adults versus jobs for youth—youth are now contributing to the economic survival of the family.

The Subcommittee viewed S. 1070 not as a complete solution to meeting the work and training needs of unemployed youth, but it was meant to extend existing programs so that they could be reevaluated along with other comprehensive employment and training programs which came up for reauthorization in 1982.

The Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity held an executive session on the legislation on March 27, 1981 in which it reported the measure favorably to the full Committee. The full Labor and Human Resources Committee reported favorably on the legislation on April 8, 1981. On May 12, 1981, the legislation was considered and passed the Senate. On June 1 and 2, H.R. 3337, identical legislation was considered and passed the House of Representatives, vacated and S. 1070 was passed in lieu. S. 1070 is now Public Law 97-14.

The Job Training Partnership Act of 1982

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act underwent radical changes during the 97th Congress. The Act expired at the end of 1982, and after extensive study and evaluation, the Subcommittee determined that the country needed a new employment and training program for the drop-out youth who are not prepared for employment, for welfare recipients who need training to escape from dependency and for the economically disavantaged who cannot compete in the labor market without help. The Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity also believes that it is in the national interest to have an employment and training program for the dislocated worker who has little likelihood of ever returning to his old job, and who needs new skills for the jobs that are being created by the changing economy. The Subcommittee determined that the Federal Government should have the responsibility to help meet these training needs.

During the 97th Congress, the Subcommittee took steps necessary to draft and promote employment and training legislation which would meet the needs of many different sectors of the economy and the nation. At the same time the Subcommittee sought to base that legislation on four important principles, essential for an effective job training program. These principles are:

First, the legislation must provide for the involvement of the private sector in partnership with state and local governments in both the design and administration of the program. Such involvement is critical because it is the private sector which will employ the graduates of the training programs and it is only those who will employ the graduates who can really define the kinds of training programs that are needed.

Second, job training legislation must recognize the true principles of federalism and must involve each state Governor in the overall program of his state and end excessive involvement of the Federal Government.

Third, job training legislation must truly be training legislation and not an income maintenance program.

Fourth, the legislation must be evaluated on performance. The new legislation must provide standards for judging the programs by what they accomplish—by whether those trained by the programs are hired and earn more as a result of training.

In addition to these basic principles, there are two other items of major concern.

First, the new legislation must emphasize the need to provide training for the dislocated worker who has no realistic prospect of ever returning to his previous employment.

Finally, the new legislation must provide for coordination between the multiplicity of employment and training programs that currently exist.

The bill which was reported by the Subcommittee, the full Committee and which was passed by both Houses is based on these principles and addresses these concerns.

The Act was designed as a training program to assist the economically and culturally disadvantaged of our nation. The Act was also developed to encourage business, state and local governments to work together to train and place these workers in permanent, private sector jobs.

On May 19, 1981, Senator Quayle published a notice in the Congressional Record of the major issues of concern in reformulating employment and training policy, and invited testimony and comment. Six days of hearings were held, with testimony from over 100 witnesses and many additional statements and comments were received.

On October 21 and November 24, 1981 the Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity held joint hearings with the Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities, chaired by Senator Robert Stafford to examine the relationship of vocational education and employment and training programs as they relate to the problem of youth unemployment. Testimony was heard emphasizing the need to strengthen the relationship between vocational education and employment training systems. Witnesses also stressed the need to allow for programs to prevent youth unemployment, by reaching the most likely to be unemployed, before they become unemployed.

On January 11 and 12, 1982 the Subcommittee held hearings in Washington, D.C. on unemployment in the auto industry. Testimony received at these hearings supported the need for a separate training program for the dislocated workers who have little likelihood of every returning to their previous jobs or even their previous industry.

These hearings were extremely valuable to the Subcommittee in exploring policy alternatives and soliciting specific recommendations for the development and consideration of an employment and training bill.

In addition to these public hearings, the Subcommittee participated in site visits, meetings and conferences on employment and training issues in Washington, D.C. and across the country.

That process furnished the background for the introduction, on February 2, 1982 of S. 2036, the "Training for Jobs Act", as it was originally titled. The bill was cosponsored by Senators Quayle, Kennedy, Hawkins and Pell.

On March 9, 1982, Senators Quayle and Hatch introduced S. 2184, the Administration's proposal to authorize job training programs for welfare recipients, economically disadvantaged out-of-school youths, and other persons who are in particular need of such training to obtain productive employment in the private sector of the Nation's economy.

The above bills would authorize programs to replace those authorized under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, Public Law 95-524, of October 27, 1978.

Other legislation pertaining to employment and training programs also was introduced in the 97th Congress including S. 1797, to provide private sector training and placement opportunities for residents of enterprize zones, emphasizing the use of community-based organizations and the involvement of small business concerns, introduced by Senators Dole and Weicker on October 30, 1981; S. 490, to provide a program within the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act to retrain workers about to be laid off due to productivity improvement programs, introduced by Senator Bentsen on February 17, 1981; S. 900, to assure that job skills training, and employment opportunities are furnished through Opportunities Industrialization Centers and other community based organizations of demonstrated effectiveness in certain block grant programs involving the creation of urban jobs in enterprize zones, introduced by Senator Heinz on April 7, 1981; S. 1372, to provide an effective and efficient youth employment program designed to improve career opportunities for youth between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four, particularly economically disadvantaged youth, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. Metzenbaum on June 16, 1981; and S. 1301 to amend the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act to provide a career intern program to encourage school districts and community-based organizations to carry out programs to improve the educational employment opportunity for youths, introduced by Senators Randolph and Chafee on June 2, 1981.

The Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity held joint hearings with the House Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities chaired by Congressman Augustus Hawkins in Washington, D.C. on March 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1982 on bills pending before the two subcommittees.

Subsequent to the hearings, a substitute for S. 2036 was developed from the best features of S. 2036 and S. 2184 as well as from recommendations received during the hearings. That substitute, with further amendments, was reported to the Labor and Human Resources Committee by a 7–0 vote by the Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity on April 22, 1982.

In May 1982, the Committee on Labor and Human Resources conducted an executive session on the Subcommittee's committee print of S. 2036. That legislation, with amendments, was favorably reported out of the Committee by unanimous vote of 16–0 on that date.

On July 1, 1982, the full Senate unanimously passed S. 2036 by a vote of 95–0. The legislation was sent to the House of Representatives which passed the bill in the nature of a substitute. Senators Quayle, Hatch, Hawkins, Kennedy and Metzenbaum were selected as conferees and they reported S. 2036 back to the full Senate. The Senate again unanimously approved the conference report to S. 2036 by a vote of 95–0 on September 30, 1982. The President signed the bill on Ootober 13, 1982. It is Public Law 97–300.

During the 98th Congress, the Subcommittee plans to conduct oversight hearings of the transition year of the Jobs Training Partnership Act, its administration and the development of supporting regulations. Numerous site visits and conferences with affected groups and agencies are planned.

THE DISLOCATED WORKER PROGRAM

In December, during the special session, Senator Quayle successfully sponsored an amendment to fund the Dislocated Worker Program of the Job Training Partnership Act at $25 million during fiscal year 1983. Otherwise the Continuing Resolution would not have provided any funds for this program. Senator Quayle's original amendment, which was passed by the Senate, would have provided $50 million for the Dislocated Worker Program but this was later reduced to $25 million during the conference. This appropriation will acccelerate implementation of the Dislocated Worker Program, Title III of JTPA.

Under this program, individuals who have little chance of returning to their former occupations, due to structural changes in the economy, will receive a minimum amount of assistance to become productive workers again. Program participants will receive assistance in job search, pre-layoff assistance, relocation assistance, and training in job skills for which demand exceeds supply.

THE MIGRANT AND SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKER PROTECTION ACT

During the 97th Congress, the Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity was heavily involved in negotiations to develop compromise legislation to reform the protections of migrant and seasonal agricultural workers. In September, S. 2930 the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act was introduced by Senator Hatch. Senator Quayle was the original cosponsor. This bill replaced the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act of 1963 and was supported by both employer and employee representatives. The Act set out specific protections for migrant and seasonal agricultural workers and the responsibilities of their employers. The Act is a response to public outcry for reform of the FLCRA, which was poorly drafted, enforced, and provided inadequate protections for farmworkers and employers of agricultural labor. Identical legislation was passed by the House of Representatives and, during the post-election session of Congress, the Senate amended and passed the House bill, H.R. 7102. The bill subsequently became Public Law 97-470.

During the 97th Congress, the Employment and Productivity Subcommittee held a series of four hearings on March 19 and 26 and April 2 and 16, 1982 on "Productivity in the American Economy". The Subcommittee heard from over thirty witnesses who came from academia, government, basic industries, high technology companies, the service industries and organized labor. Each witness presented his analysis of present trends in U.S. productivity and made a number of recommendations.

The current economic recession has accentuated concern over the decline in our productivity growth rate. Productivity growth which is the increase in goods and services produced per hour of work, slowed to a crawl in the United States during the 1970's. Continued weak growth in productivity could have profound implications for American society: it could mean greater inflationary pressures as aggregate demand increases faster than the goods and services needed to satisfy it; heightened conflict among social groups struggling for improvements in their living standards; and a diminished capacity to pursue new objectives of importance to the nation and to individuals.

The Subcommittee recognized that government policies can affect productivity growth. But, the Subcommittee also recognizes that the root causes of productivity growth are complex, interdependent and ramify into amost every economic growth activity. The decisions of individuals and businesses concerning how much to save or invest, and in what form, affect productivity. So do decisions to acquire training or education, to have and rear children, to seek employment, to move from one area to another, to adopt a different production technique, or to use a particular form of transportation. The same holds true for national decisions to change defense policies, to raise barriers against foreign goods, or to enforce antipollution standards.

The Subcommittee determined that the government could not and should not attempt to influence all of the private decisions affecting productivity. Nor should government hope that it ever could have a single, all-inclusive "productivity policy" that could be applied to all of the channels through which government decisions affect productivity.

The Subcommittee's study of our declining productivity growth rate focused on three areas to which it will again turn its attention during the 98th Congress: increasing savings and investment; encouraging research and development and improving labor quality. During the four days of hearings held by the Subcommittee, different aspects of the productivity problem were studied. On March 19, 1982, the Subcommittee heard from witnesses who discussed the implications for international competitiveness of our decline in productivity growth. The witnesses also discussed the implications for future employment opportunities of the decline in our productivity growth rate. Two panels of witnesses spoke of productivity in different economic sectors and compared industries with low and high productivity growth.

On the second day of hearings, March 26, 1982 the Subcommittee heard witnesses discuss labor productivity and the impact of new technologies on the labor force. Witnesses addressed such issues as "What technologies are currently being developed and applied which will likely affect the labor market?"; "What implications will new technologies have for future employment and training needs?"; "What 'shortages' and 'surpluses' currently exist in the labor market?" and "Where in the U.S. economy are jobs being created most rapidly?".

On the third day of hearings, April 2, 1982, the Subcommittee covered definitions of productivity, recent productivity trends and implications for our productivity decline, the measurement of productivity by agencies of the Federal government and how that measurement varies by economic sector. The implications of our productivity growth rate decline for international competitiveness were again discussed in terms of a Japan/U.S. comparision.

On the fourth and final day of hearings, April 16, 1982, the Subcommittee reviewed potential solutions to the productivity problem. Specific antitrust, tax and patent problems were covered by the witnesses with particular attention to overall implications for saving and investment and research and development activities in the public and private sector. Closing witnesses gave an overall assessment of approaches to productivity improvement.

The hearings were followed by a Report of Findings and Recommendations which were published as a Labor and Human Resources Committee print.

COMPILATION OF SELECTED FEDERAL LEGISLATION RELATING TO JOB TRAINING

In addition to these other activities in which the Subcommittee has been engaged, in connection with changes in Federal employment and training programs, the Subcommittee has prepared a compilation of selected Federal legislation relating to job training programs. That compilation provides copies of current law with changes as of the end of the 97th Congress and publication of the volume will take place early in the 98th Congress.

In preparation for the compilation, Senator Quayle introduced The Technical Amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act, S. 3113. Those amendments passed the Senate by unanimous consent and were signed into law by the President as Public Law 97-404.

The compilation contains sections on, The Job Training Partnership Act, The Wagner Peyser Act, as amended, Miscellaneous Provisions of the Social Security Act Relating to Employment Security, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children and the Food Stamp Act of 1977, The National Apprenticeship Act, the Vocational Education Act, as amended, the Older Americans Act of 1967, as amended, and Sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, relating to the Work Incentive Program and Targeted Jobs Tax Credit.

ANTICIPATED ACTIVITIES FOR THE 98TH CONGRESS

During the 98th Congress, 1st session, the Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity will study solutions to our most serious domestic problem, unemployment. As of the close of the 97th Congress, unemployment stood at 10.8 percent and experts believe that abatement of this high rate will come only slowly and with economic recovery. On January 12, 1983 the Subcommittee held the first of a series of hearings on Federal Job Creation programs. The purpose of the hearings was to explore past Federal job creation programs, their success and scope. The Subcommittee also sought to learn what impact such programs had on the overall economy during past recessions, whether they created any "net" jobs, at what costs and with what time lags. In addition, the Subcommittee asked witnesses to comment on whether it was appropriate for the Federal government to try to stimulate public or private employment through methods other than general economic policy, such as fiscal or monetary policy.

The hearings will be continued on February 15, 1983 when Martin Feldstein, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors will testify for the Administration.

HANDICAPPED

Subcommittee on the Handicapped: Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., Chairman

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on the Handicapped concerns those Federal laws which establish rights and services designed to provide America's 36 million disabled citizens full opportunity to reach their maximum potential in our society. Within this jurisdiction is included The Education for All Handicapped Children Act, The Vocational Rehabilitation Act and authorities for various special institutions. The focus of the Subcommittee in the 97th Congress has been on maintenance of the Federal commitment in this area in terms of both law and financial support.

In April of 1981, the Subcommittee on the Handicapped held two days of oversight hearings on the proper level of care for retarded citizens. The hearings provided a valuable guide for the Congress in making judgments on the mix of services which can best allow retarded citizens to reach their greatest potential for independence. Following up on these hearings, Chairman Weicker called for and chaired another hearing in April, 1981 on the need to reauthorize the Developmental Disabilities Program, which provides Federal funding for programs benefiting retarded and other severely disabled Americans. Both sets of hearings were instrumental in establishing the continued need for, and the cost effectiveness of Federal funding of programs servicing handicapped people. Subsequently, the Subcommittee favorably reported S. 1132, to continue the DD program through FY 1984.

During the consideration of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act in June of 1981, The Vocational Rehabilitation and The Education for All Handicapped Children Acts were reauthorized through 1983, and the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act through 1984. In addition to maintaining the categorical nature of these laws, the funding levels for Vocational Rehabilitation and Special Education were increased slightly above the FY 1981 pre-recision levels for FY 1982 and future years, and for DD, the authorized funding level was set at $61.8 million for FY 1982 through FY 1984. Subsequent action by the Congress established appropriations for the Subcommittee's jurisdiction at levels similar to those authorized.

In December of 1981, Chairman Weicker submitted to the Supreme Court an amicus brief urging the justices to reject arguments in the Romeo case that retarded persons deserved only "custodial care".

In March of 1982, Chairman Weicker wrote the Budget Committee urging that programs under the Subcommittee's jurisdiction be funded at full authorized levels in 1983. The FY 1983 Budget Resolution and action by the Congress allowed for increased funding for these programs at levels approaching the authorized ceilings.

In August of 1982, shortly after the issuance by the Department of Education of proposed revisions in regulations governing Part B of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, (P.L. 94-142), the Subcommittee conducted a hearing affording the Secretary of Education and various professional organizations serving disabled people the opportunity to comment on the proposed regulations. Following the hearing the Senate adopted a resolution reaffirming its support of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act and calling on the Department of Education to refrain from any final determination on its proposed revisions until Congress had an opportunity to review and possibly exercise a legislative veto over them. Later in 1982 the Department withdrew major sections of its proposals for further study and postponed indefinitely any change to existing regulations governing P.L. 94-142.

In the 98th Congress the Subcommittee must again determine the need to reauthorize those laws within its jurisdiction. In the First Session of the 98th a review of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act and the discretionary programs under the Education for All Handicapped Children Act will be made. The Second Session will address Part B of P.L. 94-142 as well as Developmental Disabilities Programs and various other programs and agencies within the Subcommittee's jurisdiction.

As administrative action is proposed which affects disabled citizens—particularly any further actions concerning P.L. 94-142 or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act—the Subcommittee will establish a record of evidence on which the Congress can act.

ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE

Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse: Gordon J. Humphrey, Chairman

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

The Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, chaired by Senator Gordon J. Humphrey, has worked during the 97th Congress to refine the role of the federal government in alcohol and drug abuse research, prevention, and treatment programming.

COMPREHENSIVE ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND REHABILITATION ACT AND THE DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND REHABILITATION ACT

On March 23, 1981, Senator Humphrey introduced a bill, S. 755, to revise and extend the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act and the Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act.

Although the bill extended for one year certain programs under these Acts, it redefined the federal role in alcohol and drug abuse treatment by repealing formula grants to the states and instituting in their place a block grant to the states for the provision of prevention and treatment services.

S. 755 reauthorized the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism to continue with research, demonstration programming, technical assistance to the states and information dissemination. Research for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism was authorized at $25 million, and research at the National Institute on Drug Abuse was authorized at $45 million. In addition, each Institute was allotted $15 million to demonstrate new and more effective approaches to prevention and treatment of abuse problems.

Public hearings were held on this legislation on March 25 and 30, 1981 in Washington, D.C. by the Subcommittee. The March 25 hearing focused on the Federal effort in alcohol abuse and alcoholism, with representatives from various national and state alcoholism programs expressing their concerns over the direction of future programming.

On March 30, the Subcommittee's hearing focused on drug abuse prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and research progams. Testimony was received from various representatives of federal and state programs as well as students and representatives of parents groups working together to curb drug abuse by youth.

On May 8, 1981, the Subcommittee met in open executive session to consider S. 755. The bill was amended and ordered reported, by voice vote, to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources. On June 24, 1981, the Committee on Labor and Human Resources ordered the bill favorably reported (Senate Report 97-145). The major programs in the bill were ultimately included in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35).

The Act authorized the research and demonstration program funding levels of S. 755 and provided for an Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Block Grant for the allotment of prevention and treatment funding to the states.

On April 14, 1982 Senator Humphrey introduced S. 2365 to revise and extend the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Research and Prevention Act and the Drug Abuse Research and Prevention Act. The bill as referred to the Subcommittee provided for a two year reauthorization of the activities of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the National Institute on Drug Abuse. In addition, the legislation streamlined the reporting requirements of the Institutes and the White House Office of Drug Abuse Policy, provided for an increased Federal priority on disseminating current information on alcoholism and drug abuse, and repealed the section establishing the Interagency Committee on Federal Activities.

Prior to the introduction of S. 2365 the Subcommittee held extensive oversight hearings on the programs of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the National Institute on Drug Abuse. On July 27, 1981 the Subcommittee held a hearing to review the research activities of the Institutes. Distinguished researchers from across the nation as well as representatives of the Institutes testified on such issues as the most appropriate structure for the Institutes, the efficiency of the grant review process, and the focus of future research efforts. The Federal effort in alcohol and drug abuse prevention was explored on February 24, 1982 when the Subcommittee heard testimony from the Institutes, the ACTION agency, the White House Advisor on Drug Abuse Policy, and representatives of state governments and the voluntary sector, who discussed federal, state, local and private prevention efforts.

Following a Subcommittee poll, S. 2365 was favorably reported to the full Committee which held an open executive session on May 6, 1982 to consider the legislation. After several amendments were adopted, increasing the research funding level, providing for a uniform system of data collection for reporting on the effectiveness of the Alcohol Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant, technically amending the Public Health Service Act, and including Native Hawaiians in the definition of Native Americans, the bill was favorably reported from Committee. (Senate Report 97-468)

S. 2365 passed the Senate by unanimous consent on October 1, 1982 but was not enacted during the lame duck session.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION ACT

On April 6, 1981, the Subcommittee held an oversight hearing on the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act. The program authorized by the Act has, in its 10 year history, worked to train local school and community leaders to initiate local programs for alcohol and drug abuse prevention.

The Subcommittee received testimony from the program's director, regional trainers, and individuals who had been trained in the program and who had initiated local prevention programming as a result of their training.

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education program was ultimately reauthorized in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. The program was placed in the Secretary's discretionary authority section of the Education Block Grant with its funding established at not less than FY81 levels.

MARIJUANA AND YOUTH

On October 21, 1982 the Subcommittee held a hearing on the Health and Educational Effects of Marijuana on Youth.

At earlier hearings, Dr. Pollin, the Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, mentioned that the Annual High School Senior Survey had indicated something of a leveling off of use of marijuana by high school seniors. He indicated that although it was always difficult to assess causes for this behavior, two of the possible factors were the growth of the parents movement and the attention which has been paid to recent research findings which indicate that marijuana is not safe, as had been previously suggested.

The Subcommittee, therefore, convened a hearing to discuss the latest research findings on the health and educational hazards of marijuana, including its effects on reproduction and the amotivational syndrome.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE IN THE MILITARY

Senator Humphrey, in his role as Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Preparedness, joined with Senator Jepsen, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel, to explore the problem of alcohol and drug abuse in the military. During those hearings on May 18, 1982, the Subcommittees explored with leaders of each of the military services as well as the Acting Assistant Secretary for Health from the DoD the impact that alcohol and drug abuse are having on the preparedness of our armed services. The Services have made substantial progress in this effort but more work is needed and the Subcommittees have promised additional oversight next year.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE AND PRODUCTIVITY

On July 14, 1982 the Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse held a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity chaired by Senator Quayle, to explore the problems of alcohol and drug abuse and its effects on productivity and the workplace.

In a cost study done for 1977 researchers found that alcohol and drug abuse among employees costs the U.S. economy nearly 29 billion dollars in lost productivity. Employee alcohol and drug abuse is linked to absenteeism, increased sick leave, turnover, lowered productivity, product loss or waste, higher insurance rates, increased accidents and workers compensation claims, poor judgment on the job, and greater amounts of management time spent with abusing employees.

A primary focus of this hearing was exploring the magnitude of the problem as well as hearing from major employers throughout the country on their work in establishing employee assistance programs to meet this challenge. Basically, employee assistance programs range from in-house counseling and treatment for workers with alcohol, drug or mental health problems to a referral service for troubled employees. At this hearing representatives of government, industry and labor employee assistance programs described the government and private sector programming in this area. Testimony was clear that these programs are cost effective as well as conducive to improved employee health and morale.

DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING

On August 5, 1982 the Subcommittee held a hearing on Alcohol, Drugs and Driving. The purpose of the hearing was to raise public awareness of the growing problem of driving after the use of drugs, or the combination of alcohol and drugs, and to spotlight the newest efforts at federal, state, and local levels to combat drunk driving.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from John A. Volpe, Chairman of the President's Commission on Drunk Driving, state and local officials who are working with task forces on drunk driving to develop new approaches to enforcement, prevention, rehabilitation and treatment, and Robert Anastas, founder of one of the newest grassroots efforts against drunk driving, Students Against Driving Drunk (SADD). Experts on the problem of drugged driving discussed its prevalence, particularly among youth, and testified about the differences between drugs and alcohol which make it particularly difficult to identify and prosecute drugged drivers.

As an outgrowth of this hearing Senator Humphrey, along with other members of the Subcommittee and the full Committee introduced a joint resolution designating the week of December 18, 1982 as "National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week." This legislation, which was passed unanimously by both Houses of Congress, triggered a week of extensive activities and programs in both the public and private sectors aimed at curbing drunk and drugged driving in the high-risk Christmas and New Year's holiday period and thereafter. Preliminary statistics for 1982 indicate that the accident rate fell substantially and undoubtedly the heightened awareness of the American public to the very real dangers of drunk and drugged driving contributed to this decrease.

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION DURING PREGNANCY

On September 21, 1982 the Subcommittee held a hearing to explore the effects of alcohol consumption during pregnancy. During the hearing witnesses testified that fetal alcohol syndrome may be among the three leading birth defects with mental impairment. They also indicated that this form of birth defect is completely preventable.

The witnesses were unified on the point that excessive and abusive drinking puts a mother at serious risk of having a child with fetal alcohol syndrome. However, on the risks associated with lower levels of drinking there was less unity. Some witnesses indicated, however, that alcohol freely crosses the placenta and concentrations in the fetus are at least as high as in the mother.

Possible risks mentioned from moderate alcohol consumption during pregnancy include a greater risk of spontaneous abortion, lowered birth weights, and decrements in neurological and behavioral attributes. According to Dr. Edward Brandt, Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services, "In the U.S., the incidence of fetal alcohol syndrome—a specific cluster of severe irreversible abnormalities—is conservatively estimated at 1,800 to 2,400 births a year. The incidence of a broad range of other adverse alcohol-related outcomes is as much as 20 times as high, affecting an estimated 36,000 pregnancies each year."

These findings have led the Surgeon General, the American Medical Association, and the National Council on Alcoholism to recommend abstinence from alcohol for pregnant women, while other groups counsel consultation with physicians.

LOOK-ALIKES LEGISLATION

A growing part of the problem of drug abuse among our young people is the marketing of imitation controlled substances, or look-alikes. These drugs contain combinations of over the counter drugs but in multiple doses or combined with caffeine or aspirin, look-alikes produce effects similar to the controlled substances they are designed to resemble. They are being aggressively promoted to teenagers and young adults as the "legal way to get high" and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has called this "a major, nationwide drug abuse problem."

The easy availability of look-alikes encourages a climate of acceptance of drug use among teenagers. Furthermore these drugs are not safe, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has documented at least 12 deaths attributed to look-alike drugs.

On July 15, 1982 Senator Humphrey introduced a legislative package of three bills to provide jurisdiction and a clear mandate to certain Federal agencies to assist in the fight against look-alike drugs. Several members of the Subcommittee and the Committee joined him as cosponsors of these bills.

The first bill, "Imitation controlled Substances Act of 1982", outlaws manufacture and distribution of drugs which look like or are represented to be or act like controlled substances, if they are marketed to encourage recreational drug use. The second bill would amend the Postal Statute to make ads promoting drug abuse and shipments in response nonmailable. The third proposes to amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to restrain manufacturers of counterfeit drugs.

This legislation was incorporated into an amendment to the comprehensive crime bill which passed the Senate at the end of the regular session, but was dropped from the compromise bill passed by Congress during the lameduck session.

ANTICIPATED ACTIVITIES FOR THE 98TH CONGRESS

Activities for the 98th Congress will include a high priority on reauthorizing the activities of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the National Institute on Drug Abuse as well as a continuing focus on such problems as look-alike drugs, the problems of drunk and drugged driving and the problems of alcohol and drug abuse among this country's youth among other issues.

AGING, FAMILY AND HUMAN SERVICES

Subcommittee on Aging, Family and Human Services: Jeremiah Denton, Chairman

The Subcommittee on Aging, Family and Human Services handles legislation dealing with a broad range of issues, including antipoverty programs, child and family development, social service and employment, programs for the elderly, and domestic volunteer programs. During the first session of the 97th Congress, the Subcommittee held eleven days of hearings and prepared eight legislative proposals, seven of which were enacted through the vehicle of the 1981 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act: Domestic Volunteer Services Act, Child Abuse Prevention and Adoption Opportunities Act, Community Services Block Grant, Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act, Adolescent Family Life Act, Head Start Act, and the Native Americans Program. The remaining piece of legislation, the Older Americans Act, passed the Congress on December 16th. During the 1981 Reconciliation process, savings of over $500 million in Fiscal Year 1982 and over $1 billion in Fiscal Year 1983 were achieved through reduced auhorizations in programs under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee. The Subcommittee held six hearings during the second session, including one field hearing in Birmingham, Alabama.

ADOLESENT FAMILY LIFE

During the 97th Congress, the Subcommittee Chairman introduced and the Congress enacted S. 1090, the Adolescent Family Life Act. This was incorporated in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 as Title XX of the Public Health Services Act. Reported unanimously by the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, the Act authorizes a three-year program of services and research in the area of adolescent sexual relations, including pregnancy. Grants for services would target two adolescent groups. First, pregnant adolescents and their parents can benefit from a wide range of services, such as pre- and postnatal care, infant daycare, parenting skills, vocational education and job training. For this group, adoption is also presented as a positive option for pregnant girls, along with parenthood. Other federal programs simply do not do enough to encourage counseling and referral to adoption services, particularly for very young adolescents. Second, adolescents and their parents, through education and outreach, can be helped to realize the consequences of premarital sexual relations and encourage those adolescents to refrain from premarital sexual relations. For all services, grantees must involve, as appropriate to the delivery of services, parents and the community—through religious, charitable and voluntary groups—and in most instances of services to unemancipated minors, parental notification and consent are mandated. Services are targeted to adolescents under the age of nineteen. Finally, the research section focuses on the consequences of premarital adolescent sexual relations, with particular attention to evaluative research to determine what service or combination of services best work to achieve the objectives of the program. This Act prohibits the use of funds for abortion activities.

Fifty prevention and care grants, as well as twelve research grants, were financed under the Act for Fiscal Year 1982. $13.518 million have been appropriated for Fiscal Year 1983, and increase of $2.5 million over the amount appropriated in 1982.

The Subcommittee on Aging, Family and Human Services and the Full Labor and Human Resources Committee both held hearings that dealt in part with the problems of adolescent sexual activity and pregnancy. In March, the Full Committee held a hearing on Family Planning services in which the the problem of adolescent pregnancy and the Government's response to it were discussed by representatives from Family Planning providers, the medical community and family organizations. In April, the Full Committee held a hearing on the Administration's proposal for a Preventive Health Services block grant. In June, the Subcommittee held an additional hearing on Family Planning. The Administration, the General Accounting Office and representatives of national organizations presented testimony that highlighted the continuing problems of adolescent sexual activity and pregnancy.

ADOPTION REFORM AND CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION

In addition to an oversight hearing on adoption opportunities and child abuse prevention in April 1981, the Subcommittee held a hearing on Adoption in America in July 1981. The hearing dealt with three key issues: first, ways in which the government and society can promote adoption as a positive option for unmarried pregnant adolescents; second, ways in which minorities can be encouraged to adopt minority children; and third, the merit of legislative proposals to establish a federal computerized adoption registry that would help reunite adult adoptees and their biological parents.

As part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, the Subcommittee made provisions for child abuse prevention and treatment and adoption reform activities. An amendment offered by the Subcommittee Chairman and agreed to by the Conferees provided that $7 million be made available for grants to states for child abuse programs. The Conferees also agreed to a proposal by the House that $12 million be included in a discretionary program for a National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect and Adoption Opportunities, for activities which require a national focus, with the further provision that the adoption opportunities activities should be funded at a minimum of $2 million from the discretionary fund, and that the Secretary would continue to operate the National Center on Child Abuse.

AGING (SEE ALSO OLDER AMERICANS ACT)

Beyond reauthorizing the Older Americans Act, the Subcommittee focused on several issues confronting the aging community. The

Subcommittee Chairman closely monitored the development of the Training for Jobs Act and was successful in creating a 3 percent set-aside in the Governor's discretionary fund, provided under the Act, to train older American workers. Unlike the CETA program, the amendment ensures that the new job-training program will train older workers in numbers that more closely reflect their proportional need among disadvantaged workers in the population.

The Subcommittee held a hearing on April 1, 1982, entitled, "Expanding Employment Opportunities for Older Workers, 1982". The hearing examined how business, labor, and government can forge a strong partnership to meet the current and future needs of older persons to remain integral parts of the nation's work force. Witnesses discussed several issues, including tax credits to employers who hire low-income, older workers, better management of an aging workforce, and the effectiveness of the Senior Community Service Employment Program and federal job training programs.

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

During the first session of the 97th Congress, the Subcommittee held one oversight hearing on the Community Services Administration (CSA), and then worked with the Full Committee to replace the Community Action Authorization in the Economic Opportunity Act with a new Community Services Block Grant. The Block Grant was enacted as a part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 and authorizes $389,375,000 for each of the next five years.

The legislation provides that each state must submit an application as required by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in order to receive funds. In addition, a discretionary authority for the Secretary of HHS makes provisions for certain activities including special emphasis programs for technical assistance and training programs in rural housing and community facilities development, programs designed to promote economic self-sufficiency, assistance for migrants and seasonal farmworkers, and national or regional programs for low-income youth. The Economic Opportunity Act, except Titles VIII and X, was replaced by this legislation, with a new Office of Community Services established in the Department of Health and Human Services.

The Community Services Block Grant was funded in Fiscal Year 1982 at a level of $348 million in grants to the States and $18.075 million in CSA closeout funds. In Fiscal Year 1983, the Act was funded at a level of $348 million for grants to the States, $6.2 million in CSA closeout funds, and $6.3 million in program support to be allocated by the Secretary of HHS.

Pub. L. 97-272, the first Continuing Resolution for 1983, included a provision which required states to continue to passthrough 90 percent of the funds under the block grant existing Community Action Agencies for all of Fiscal Year 1983. This was directly contrary to the authorization statute and deprived states of all flexibility to distribute CSBG money to address their individual needs. It also overturned numerous state plans to distribute the block grant money. The Subcommittee Chairman and Senator Armstrong succeeded in modifying this requirement in the Senate to exempt the majority of states, but the full year pass-through requirement was reinstated in Conference.

Subsequently, the Committee Chairman, the Subcommittee Chairman and Ranking Minority Member were actively involved in negotiating a successful waiver for the four states most affected by the abrupt change in policy contained in the prior Continuing Resolution. The waiver will allow these states to proceed with implementation of their state plans.

DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE ACT

Following an April 19, 1981, oversight hearing on the programs authorized by the Domestic Volunteer Service Act—the Foster Grandparent Program, the Retired Senior Volunteer Program, the Senior Companion Program, VISTA, the National Center for Service Learning, and Citizen Participation Demonstrations—the Subcommittee Chairman introduced legislation to reauthorize the Act. This reauthorization was incorporated into the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. It extended the Act through Fiscal Year 1983, eliminating the set-aside for the University Year for Action Program and thereby freeing funds to be used for the National Center for Service Learning and demonstration projects in community services. The Act also reduced funding for the VISTA program.

ACTION is the Federal agency for voluntary citizen service. It has the mission of advocating, promoting and supporting the voluntary efforts of citizens and public and private organizations to meet problems confronting the poor, the disabled, the elderly, and youth with special needs, The Subcommittee concurred with the President's budget request for the Domestic Volunteer Service Programs under ACTION, realizing that it reflects reductions in some of the Agency's components. The most substantial cuts in the budget recommendation are in the VISTA program and the National Center for Service-Learning. The Subcommittee endorsed the philosophy of these programs—the eradication of poverty and its related problem through community involvement—and recognized the need for continued Federal promotion of such efforts. However, the Subcommittee Chairman believed that there are privately sponsored and supported programs, including those administered by national volunteer systems, which have similar activities and aims, and which can assume some of the responsibility relinquished by the Federal government. Those funds which are appropriated for these programs could be targeted to projects in areas where there is clearly no private agency to fulfill adequately community needs. The Subcommittee recognized the value of the Older Americans Volunteer Programs both to the individuals who receive those services and to the volunteers who deliver them and was fully supportive of the President's request for these programs.

FAMILY

In addition to hearings on family planning and adoption, the Subcommittee held a number of hearings on issues related to the family. The first, held on September 17, 1981, was entitled "Primary Intervention in Societal Problems: the Role of the Family."

Witnesses at this hearing discussed research into how public policy influences primary support groups, particulary the family. In addition, some witnesses presented initiatives undertaken by the private sector to address the needs of individuals and families in the context of the community.

An additional hearing, "Work Ethic: Materialism and the American Family", which was held by the Subcommittee on March 2, 1982, dealt with the various stresses placed on families of dual wage-earning parents and appropriate means of addressing these stresses. In addition, witnesses examined the problem of work disincentives in public assistance programs and the problem of families "locked into" a welfare cycle. Witnesses included a number of nationally recongnized family experts and researchers.

Finally, the Subcommittee held a hearing on May 11, 1982, entitled, "The Extended Family: Society's Forgotten Resource." The hearing helped gather information on the current status of the extended family, discussed influences that prevent its full utilization as a way of caring for those in need, and examined measures that can be taken to enhance its role.

HEAD START

During the first session of the 97th Congress, the Subcommittee held one oversight hearing on the Head Start Program. Following the hearing, the Subcommittee Chairman and the Committee Chairman introduced legislation to reauthorize the Head Start Act. This legislation was incorporated into the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, providing an authorization level of $950,000,000 for Fiscal Year 1982, $1,007,000,000 for Fiscal Year 1983, and $1,058,357,000 for Fiscal Year 1984. The authorization level for 1982 represented a 16 percent increase over 1981 levels.

As approved by the Subcommittee, with minor modifications in Conference, the reauthorization provides a new formula for the distribution of Head Start funds. Thirteen percent of the funds must be placed in a Secretary's reserve with the remaining 87 percent distributed to the States. Two-thirds of that 87 percent is distributed according to the number of children age 0–5 who live with families with incomes below the poverty line. One-third is distributed according to the number of children aged 0–18 on whose behalf Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits are paid. This formula serves two purposes. First, it more adequately targets the children who are intended to be served by the Head Start program. Second, the percentage by which funding to the states as increased under the bill is more equitable than in current law. Under the new formula, all of the states, except for three (Alaska, Arizona, and Mississippi) receive an increase between 10 and 20 percent, which is comparable to the overall authorization increase.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The Subcommittee took no action during the 97th Congress to reauthorize the Legal Services Corporation, whose authorization expired at the end of Fiscal Year 1980. The Corporation was funded for the duration of the 97th Congress on a Continuing Resolution.

Funding for the Corporation was reduced from $321 million in Fiscal Year 1981 to $241 million in Fiscal Years 1982 and 1983.

S. 1533, legislation sponsored by Senator Weicker to reauthorize the Legal Services Corporation, was marked up in June, 1981, at the Full Committee level as an original bill. It was reported to the Senate on July 29, 1981, but was never considered by the full Senate.

With the support of the Administration and the Committee Chairman, the Subcommittee Chairman made several unsuccessful attempts to delete funds for the Legal Services Corporation, as well as to replace the Corporation with a block grant to the States for legal services for the poor. These efforts were unsuccessful. However, funds for the Corporation were reduced from $321 million in Fiscal Year 1981 to $241 in Fiscal Years 1982 and 1983.

The Congresss enacted provisions in the Continuing Resolution for 1983 which tightened existing restrictions on lobbying by the Corporation, prohibited funds from being used to defend illegal aliens, and modified the criteria under which class action suits can be brought against the federal government or any local or state governments. The Subcommittee Chairman supported these additional restrictions as improvements in the current statute.

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

During the 97th Congress, the Subcommittee held one hearing on March 24, 1981, on Low-Income Home Energy Assistance. Following that hearing, the Subcommittee and Committee Chairmen introduced on April 30, 1981, S. 1089, the Emergency Hardship Assistance Act, which was then amended and reported out of Committee as the Home Energy Assistance Block Grant Act. This was finally enacted as Title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981. The New Act authorizes $1,875 million for each of Fiscal Years 1982, 1983, and 1984, and accomplished savings of $397 million for Fiscal Year 1982 and $967 million for Fiscal Year 1983. For the first time, Low-Income Home Energy Assistance was given a multiyear reauthorization to provide stability and consistency to a program which has been plagued by annual revisions and uncertainty as to a continued federal commitment. Furthermore, the Act prohibits the federal government from issuing regulations instructing the states as to how to run their respective programs.

The provisions of the Act require that states submit an application for block grant funds to the Secretary of Health and Human Services. As part of the application, the state must make certain assurances as to how funds will be spent and detail how these assurances will be carried out. However, the Secretary is not authorized to approve or disapprove any state's application.

The Subcommittee actively monitored and participated in the Appropriations process for Low-Income Home Energy Assistance throughout the 97th Congress.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT

During the 97th Congress, the Subcommittee focused considerable attention on the reauthorization of the Older Americans Act.

On March 17, 1981, the Subcommittee held an oversight hearing on the programs authorized by the original Act and the Amendments of 1981, which were soon to be introduced. The implementation of the 1978 Amendments, a source of controversy in the 96th Congress, was discussed at length.

The Subcommittee Chairman introduced S. 1086, the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1981, shortly after the oversight hearing. Although the Reconciliation Act of 1981 included some cost-saving amendments to the Older Americans Act, S. 1086 served as a separate legislative vehicle that provided a comprehensive reauthorization of these programs. The Subcommittee Chairman managed the bill in the Senate and filed the accompanying report. The legislation became Public Law 97-115 on December 29, 1981.

The Amendments reauthorized the Older Americans Act programs, including congregate and home delivered meals, homemaker services, transportation, and community service employment. The law gives greater flexibility to the state and area agencies on aging in deciding which services to provide with Older Americans Act funds they receive. It adds explicit authority for the funding of some new services, such as crime prevention activities, the installation of security devices in the homes of the elderly, and job development and counseling. In addition, it provides two new important demonstration programs—one concerning the provision of mental health services to the elderly and one to demonstrate the training and placement of older workers into private sector employment.

TITLE X, FAMILY PLANNING

The Voluntary Family Planning Progam authorized under Title X of the Public Health Services Act was reauthorized and amended during the 97th Congress by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981, P.L. 97-35, which extended the authority through 1984.

During the 97th Congress, the Subcommittee continued its oversight activities with respect to Title X family planning and population research programs. The Subcommittee, in conjunction with the Full Committee, held the first of a series of hearings on the problem of adolescent sexual relations. The purpose of this hearing was to look at the services portion of the Title X family planning program. Witnesses discussed findings by the General Accounting Office regarding inappropriate and ineffective services provided by certain Title X grantees, the role of the federal government in providing birth control services, and the impact Title X has on adolescents.

On June 23, 1981, the Subcommittee held the second hearing on the problems of adolescent sexual relations. Witnesses discussed types of birth control, other than drugs or devices, the history and development of the Title X program, and the plans of the Administration with regard to its future.

On September 28, 1981, the Subcommittee held a hearing focusing on sex education materials produced under Title X of the Public Health Services Act. This material was distributed to three mental health professionals, who critiqued it on the basis of educational merit; appropriateness for the designated age group; psychological implications; and overall quality of both content and design. The witnesses raised questions as to the appropriateness and quality of some of the materials and suggested alternative approaches to provide family life and sex education.

In September, 1982, at the request of the Committee and Subcommittee Chairmen, the General Accounting Office produced a report to Congress entitled, "Restrictions on Abortion and Lobbying Activities in Family Planning Programs Need Clarification." The report found evidence of questionable lobbying and abortion referral activities by recipients of Title X funds. It did not find evidence that Title X funds had been used to pay for abortions or to advise clients to have abortions. The General Accounting Office recommended that the Secretary of Health and Human Services promulgate Title X regulations and guidelines that clarify the Department's position on the prohibition of the use of Title X funds "in programs where abortion is a method of Family Planning." The report further recommended that the Department clarify what activities constitute lobbying and are therefore unallowable as Title X expenditures. The Department concurred in these recommendations and stated its intent to implement them.

P.L. 97-35, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 reauthorized the family planning program for three years, 1982 through 1984, at $130 million, $143 million and $156 million, respectively. The Act also amended Title X to require family planning projects to encourage family participation in the provision of services by projects, to the extent practical. To implement this amendment, the Department of Health and Human Services, in February, 1982, proposed regulations which would require Title X projects to notify the parents of unemancipated minors where prescription drugs or devices are provided to these adolescents by the family planning clinic. Under the regulations, grantees would also be required to comply with any applicable State law pertaining to parental notification or consent. In addition, the regulations would change the definition of "low-income family" in current regulation by eliminating the requirement that Title X projects consider adolescents on the basis of their own resources for purposes of charging for services. On February 9, 1982, the Subcommittee Chairman testified in support of these proposed regulations before the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment.

VOLUNTARISM

The Subcommittee was actively involved in efforts to enhance the role of voluntary services as a means of addressing local community needs. The Subcommittee held three hearings on the subject, with a particular focus on combatting poverty. The first hearing, "Fighting Poverty: Private Initiative and Public Assistance," held August 25, 1981, in Montgomery, Alabama, examined Federal programs designed to prevent or ameliorate poverty. Witnesses discussed programs they viewed as highly successful, those viewed as needing improvement, and the contribution of private charitable and business organizations.

The second, "Voluntarism in America: Promoting Individual and Corporate Responsibility", held on April 22, 1982, examined the present scope and future potential of private sector initiatives which might partially relieve the cost to government of current social welfare programs. The potential for increased voluntary activity was examined in light of the overall effort to redress budgetary priorities and control federal spending.

The third, "Promoting the General Welfare: Private and Public Anti-Poverty Initiatives", held November 8, 1982, in Birmingham, Alabama, examined ways of helping individuals out of poverty and into the productive sector of the economy. Witnesses discussed the effect on the States of change in social programs mandated in the 97th Congress, and means of simplifying the current welfare systems.

In addition, the Chairman of the Subcommittee introduced S.J. Res. 265, designating 1983 as the National Year of Voluntarism. The resolution passed the Senate unanimously on December 22, 1982.

ANTICIPATED ACTIVITIES FOR THE 98TH CONGRESS

During the first session of the 98th Congress, two statutes under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Aging, Family and Human Services must be reauthorized. One is the Child Abuse Prevention and Adoption Opportunity Act; the other is the Domestic Volunteer Service Act.

The Subcommittee currently intends to hold hearings on the following topics:

The Broken Family: Effect on Children;
The Broken Family: Costs to the Society;
The Broken Family: History and Causes;
Reauthorization of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act;
Adoption Opportunities;
Child Abuse: Causes and Prevention;
Oversight of the Adolescent Family Life Act;
Alternatives to Abortion.

INVESTIGATIONS AND GENERAL OVERSIGHT

Subcommittee on Investigations and General Oversight: Paula Hawkins, Chairman

The Subcommittee on Investigations and General Oversight, chaired by Senator Paula Hawkins, conducted inquiries dealing with a wide range of issues including health, education, labor, children, aging, and drug abuse.

MAJOR HEARINGS

The National War on Cancer

On May 21, 1981 the Subcommittee initiated its inquiry concerning the progress made by the National Cancer Institute toward the treatment and cure of cancer. The Subcommittee's investigation initially disclosed a problem in the Institute's ability to successfully inform and educate the community physicians and hospitals in the most recent developments in research and treatment. Testimony revealed that 85 percent of the cancer patients in this country are treated at the community and local level. Chairman Hawkins called upon Health and Human Services Secretary Richard Schweiker to develope a special study commission to recommend improvements in the transfer of research and treatment breakthroughs to community hospitals and physicians. Secretary Schweiker responded by naming a committee on Community Oncology and Technology Transfer. This committee has been meeting on a regular basis to address the needs of community and local physicians.

Also questioned in the May 21 hearing was the National Cancer Institute's failure to report kidney failure among several patients receiving the drug Methyl-CCNU to the Food and Drug Administration. The reporting of such adverse drug reactions has been the focus of three subsequent Subcommittee hearings concerning the National Cancer Program.

In hearings conducted on November 3 and 6, 1981, the Subcommittee continued to examine the drug development program of the National Cancer Institute. The testimony disclosed serious problems in the information given to cancer patients when they participate in the use of new methods of chemotherapy. In addition, testimony disclosed the failure on the part of many physicians to report the adverse reactions which some patients experience after receiving experimental drugs to NCI and the failure of NCI to promptly report the adverse reaction reports they receive to the Food and Drug Administration. In some cases the patients died from the toxic side effects of the cancer drugs.

The Food and Drug Administration, charged with the responsibility of investigating these adverse drug reactions, was frustrated in its efforts to monitor the dangerous side effects of the cancer chemotherapy. Individuals deep within the agency testified to a special relationship with the National Cancer Institute which prevented them from carrying out their investigative responsibilities. Officials from the National Cancer Institute and the Food and Drug Administration gave detailed testimony regarding the efforts made by the respective agencies to address these serious concerns. Physicians from the leading regional cancer centers disclosed new safeguards to protect patient safety and procedures to guarantee the patient the most complete and reliable data before being asked to participate in an experimental drug program. As a result of the Subcommittee's inquiry, Secretary Schweiker appointed a task force to examine the drug development program of the National Cancer Institute and to recommend specific corrective action. On March 5, 1982 the Subcommittee examined the recommendations of the task force and questioned officials from the agency as to the prompt implementation of their recommendations.

Oversight of the Comprehensive Employment Training Programs

On August 7, 1981 the Subcommittee heard testimony from investigators and auditors from the federal, state and local levels which disclosed incidents of wrong doing and fraud in the expenditure of federal CETA dollars. Testimony disclosed CETA funds being paid to a psychologist who had no degree in psychology and whose address was determined to be a vacant lot; thousands of dollars in loans to various individuals in the programs which were never paid back; one organization director who received a salary under his real name from one source of funding and was simultaneously receiving a salary as a clerk typist under an assumed name; and the purchase of hundreds of thousands of dollars of farm equipment that was never located. Investigators advised the Subcommittee as to the specific procedural problems within the CETA programs which allowed such wide-spread abuse.

Oversight on the Administration of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 1981

On September 23, 1981 the Subcommittee focused its attention on the practices and procedures of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. In a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Labor, Assistant Secretary Thorne G. Auchter presented his plans and proposals for the administration of OSHA. Assistant Secretary Auchter addressed specific concerns of business and labor regarding the new directions of the OSHA program. The Subcommittee also heard testimony from concerned officials representing a variety of business, labor and industry interests.

Missing Children

On October 6, 1981 the Subcommittee conducted a formal inquiry into the problem of missing children in American. Dramatic evidence of the extent of this problem and its impact on those involved was received in the form of testimony from parents actually affected by this tragedy. Additional testimony was received from two separate local law enforcement agencies who have been effectively dealing with the problem. All the witnesses spoke in dramatic terms of the need for a national clearing house of information on missing persons and a similar system to track and identify the remains of deceased individuals. Legislation to initiate these programs, authored by Chairman Hawkins, was signed into law by President Reagan on October 12, 1982.

Drug Abuse in the American School System, 1982

On January 27, 1982 the Subcommittee conducted an inquiry to examine the growing problem of drug abuse in the American school system. The Subcommittee received testimony from various young students who had been directly involved in the problem of drug abuse. Their testimony revealed that the problem is widespread and that the abuse of drugs is still common in and around the primary and secondary education institutions in this country. In addition, the Subcommittee received testimony from concerned professionals in regard to law enforcement and drug treatment and rehabilitation. The witnesses collectively recommended a strong program with the combined resources of the home, the school, the community, and the treatment facilities.

Long-Term Care for the Elderly in Florida

On March 22, 1982 the Subcommittee met in St. Petersburg, Florida to discuss the regulations governing nursing homes and how to improve the long term care of nursing home residents. The Subcommittee heard testimony from concerned citizen action groups, health professionals, and investigators concerning the status of health, safety and care for the elderly residents of nursing homes. In addition, the Subcommittee focused its attention on proposed changes in the regulations which could endanger patient safety and care. Additional testimony revealed the significant paperwork problems facing the operators of these long term care facilities. HHS Secretary Schweiker announced two days before the hearing that the Administration had decided not to change certain regulations which could directly affect patient safety and care.

Childhood Immunization

On May 7, 1982 the Subcommittee met to examine certain specific adverse drug reactions among children from immunization shots and the federal efforts in the childhood immunization program. Testimony revealed a definite concern for certain adverse drug reactions from the pertussis vaccine. Parents of children affected by the immunization, as well as their legal representatives, indicated that a problem of unknown proportions existed in regard to these adverse drug reactions. State health officials testified that the success of the immunization program was jeopardized by the rapidly rising costs of childhood vaccinations. The Subcommittee was told that the cost of some of the vaccinations increased as much as 50 percent in one year. Health officials and representatives from the Center for Disease Control indicated that they had no idea why the cost of immunizations was rising so rapidly and suggested that the Subcommittee contact the manufacturers. On June 22, 1982 the Subcommittee met to examine the cost of immunizations; focusing on state and federal programs to purchase vaccines and manufacturer pricing. Testimony from the Pan American Health Organization revealed the purchase price of certain types of vaccines which were sold to their organization at a price that amounted to one-third of the cost to the United States government. The Subcommittee questioned the executives from two different drug companies regarding the excessive prices paid by the American government to their companies for childhood vaccines. The companies were unable to explain the significant discrepancies in childhood vaccination prices. In addition, testimony from state health officials revealed that various states were purchasing the same vaccines at significantly different prices during the same years. Finally, the Center for Disease Control officials were questioned in regard to the CDC's role in preventive medicine and the information services that they provide to state health officials. As a result of the hearing and proposed legislation introduced by Chairman Hawkins, Secretary Schweiker agreed to conduct a thorough, administrative study of the pertussis vaccine.

Drug Abuse: Quaaludes

On May 13, 1982 the Subcommittee focused its attention on an examination of the increased use of certain drugs, specifically methaqualone or quaaludes. The Subcommittee heard testimony from federal and state law enforcement officials as to the widespread nature and abuse of the drug, methaqualone or quaaludes. In addition, the Subcommittee received testimony concerning undercover "stress clinics" which dealt primarily in high-priced prescriptions for quaaludes. The Subcommittee heard testimony from physicians and other professionals concerning the use and abuse of the drug methaqualone. Specific attention was given to the high incidence of abuse, the availability, and the significant amount of accidental deaths associated with the use of quaaludes.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REPORTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES AND ENACTED INTO LAW

S. 1070

To extend the authorization for youth employment and demonstration programs, and for other purposes.

June 16, 1981. **PUBLIC LAW 97-14.**

H.R. 31

To amend the Truth in Lending Act to encourage cash discounts, and for other purposes.

July 27, 1981. **PUBLIC LAW 97-25.**

H.R. 3982

To provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 301 of the first concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1982.

Aug. 13, 1981. **PUBLIC LAW 97-35.**

S. 1278

Entitled the "Saccharin Study and Labeling Act Amendment of 1981".

Aug. 14, 1981. **PUBLIC LAW 97-42.**

S. 1086

To extend and revise the Older Americans Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

Dec. 29, 1981. **PUBLIC LAW 97-115.**

S. J. Res. 250

To provide for resolution of the single outstanding issue in the current railway labor-management dispute, and for other purposes.

Sept. 22, 1982. **PUBLIC LAW 97-262.**

S. 2036

To provide for a job training program, and for other purposes.

Oct. 13, 1982. **PUBLIC LAW 97-300.**

S. 2852

To amend section 439 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to make a technical amendment relating to priority of indebtedness, to provide for the family contribution schedule for student financial assistance and for other purposes.

Oct. 13, 1982. **PUBLIC LAW 97-301.**

H.R. 5658

To authorize the use of education block grant funds to teach the principles of citizenship.

Oct. 14, 1982. **PUBLIC LAW 97-313.**

S. 3113

To make certain minor and technical amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act.

Dec. 31, 1982. **PUBLIC LAW 97-404.**

H.R. 5238

To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to facilitate the development of drugs for rare diseases and conditions, and for other purposes.

Jan. 4, 1983. **PUBLIC LAW 97-414.**

HEARINGS BY FULL COMMITTEE

SEX DISCRIMINATION IN THE WORKPLACE, 1981

Examination on issues affecting women in our Nation's labor force.

Dates: Jan. 28; and Apr. 21, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

COMMUNITY HOME HEALTH SERVICES ACT OF 1981

S. 234. Mr. Hatch.

To amend the Public Health Service Act to encourage the establishment of home health programs and to amend the Social Security Act to provide expanded coverage of home health services under the medicare and medicaid programs.

Date: Mar. 4, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT OF FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS, 1981

Examination on the role of the Federal Government in birth control, abortion referrals, and sex education programs.

Date: Mar. 31, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

HEALTH CARE RESEARCH AND RESEARCH TRAINING AMENDMENTS OF 1981

S. 800. Mr. Hatch.

And related bills.

To amend the Public Health Service Act to revise provisions relating to research in health statistics and health services, support for medical libraries, and the National Research Service Awards, and for other purposes.

Date: Apr. 1, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

HEALTH SERVICES AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH BLOCK GRANTS, 1981

Examination to consider a fundamental change in the administration of certain Public Health programs.

Dates: April 2 and 10, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, 1981

Proposed authorizations for the National Science Foundation for fiscal year 1981.

Date: Apr. 7, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION/NURSE TRAINING AND NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS, 1981

S. 799. Mr. Hatch.

To amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend titles VII and VIII of such Act with regard to training in the health professions and nursing, and for other purposes.

S. 801. Mr. Hatch.

To amend the Public Health Service Act to revise provisions relating to the National Health Service Corps.

Date: Apr. 8, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION AMENDMENTS OF 1981

Oversight on the reauthorization of the Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973.

Date: Apr. 22, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE CONTRACTING AND PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES, 1981

Examination of the National Cancer Institute contracting and grant procedures.

Date: June 2, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT OF TOXIC CHEMICAL ABUSE ALLEGATIONS AT HILL AIR FORCE BASE

Oversight of the problems involving the use of toxic chemicals at the Hill Air Force Base at Ogden, Utah.

Date: July 10, 1981, Roy, Utah.

Number of volumes: One.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND HEALTH PROMOTION, 1981

Examination on the most important aspect of medical care, the prevention of poor health and disease.

Dates: July 16 and 17, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Oversight on activities of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, focusing on Executive Order 11246, regulations relating to affirmative action.

Dates: July 29, 30; Oct. 22; Dec. 8 and 10, 1981.

Number of volumes: Two.

EVALUATION OF COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS, 1981

Oversight into the selection, performance, and evaluations of grant and contract awardees under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973.

Date: Oct. 20, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION ACT OF 1981

S. 1483. Mr. Hatch (for himself and others).

To amend title 28 of the United States Code to make the United States liable for damages to certain individuals, to certain uranium miners, and to certain sheep herds, due to certain nuclear tests at the Nevada test site or employment in a uranium mine, and for other purposes.

Date: Oct. 27, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

COMMUNITY HOME HEALTH SERVICES ACT OF 1981—Part 2

S. 234. Mr. Hatch.

To amend the Public Health Service Act to encourage the establishment of home health programs and to amend the Social Security Act to provide expanded coverage of home health services under the medicare and medicaid programs.

Date: Nov. 10, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

LABOR DEPARTMENT ERISA COMPLIANCE

Examination into the Labor Department's handling of enforcement cases involving abuse of union pension funds.

Dates: Feb. 23 and 24, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS' FALLOUT COMPENSATION

(Joint hearing with Subcommittee on Agency Administration of the Committee on the Judiciary)

Examination of the potential dangers of and liability for radioactive emissions resulting from the Government's nuclear weapons testing program.

Date: Mar. 12, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

COMPREHENSIVE SMOKING PREVENTION EDUCATION ACT OF 1981

S. 1929. Mr. Hatch (for himself and Mr. Packwood).

To amend the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act to increase the availability to the American public of information on the health consequences of smoking and thereby improve informed choice, and for other purposes.

Date: Mar 16, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

REAUTHORIZATION OF HEALTH LEGISLATION, 1982

S. 2311. Mr. Hatch.

To revise and extend programs relating to biomedical research, research training, medical library assistance, health information and promotion, and research ethics.

Date: Mar. 31, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION ACT OF 1981—PART 2

S. 1483. Mr. Hatch (for himself and others).

To amend title 28 of the United States Code to make the United States liable for damages to certain individuals, to certain uranium miners, and to certain sheep herds, due to certain nuclear tests at the Nevada test site or employment in a uranium mine, and for other purposes.

Date: Apr. 8, 1982, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Number of volumes: One.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983

S. 2349. Mr. Hatch.

To authorize appropriations for the National Science Foundation for fiscal year 1983.

Date: Apr. 15, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOR'S INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZED CRIME INVOLVING UNION WORKERS

Examination on the responsiveness or lack of responsiveness on the part of the Department of Justice to the criminal referrals made to them by the Department of Labor.

Dates: May 11, 13, and 27, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—PART 3

Recommendations for achieving the goal of the Executive Order 11246 Program.

Date: May 26, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT OF THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Examination of certain financial management practices within the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Date: June 15, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL DISEASES—ESTABLISHMENT OF

S. 1939. Mr. Baker (for himself and others).

To amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a National Institute on Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Diseases.

Date: July 20, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

RAILWAY LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTE, FALL 1982

To review the nature and issues over which the locomotive engineers are striking, to verify the extent of the work stoppage and its impact on the national economy, and to examine the administration's proposal to end the strike.

Date: Sept. 21, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

TECHNOLOGY AND HANDICAPPED PEOPLE

(Joint hearing with Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology of the Committee on Science and Technology)

To review the Office of Technology Assessment's study entitled "Technology and Handicapped People."

Date: Sept. 29, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

HEARINGS BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR

WALSH-HEALEY ACT/CONTRACT WORK HOURS STANDARDS ACT AMENDMENTS, 1981

S. 398. Mr. Armstrong.

To amend the Walsh-Healey Act and the Contract Work Hours Standards Act to permit certain employees to work a ten-hour day in the case of a four-day workweek, and for other purposes.

Date: Mar. 10, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT AMENDMENTS, 1981

S. 351. Mr. Wallop (for himself and others).

To amend the Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act of 1977 to provide that the provisions of such act shall not apply to the surface mining of stone, clay, sand, or gravel.

Date: Mar. 12, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY WAGE ACT OF 1981

S. 348. Mr. Nickles (for himself and Mr. Hatch).

And related bills.

To authorize a youth minimum wage differential under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes.

Dates: Mar. 24 and 25, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT ON THE DAVIS-BACON ACT

Oversight on implementation of the Davis-Bacon Act.

Dates: Apr. 28 and 29, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

LONGSHOREMEN'S AND HARBOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1981

S. 1182. Mr. Nickles (for himself and Mr. Nunn).

To amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to revise the manner of computing the benefits provided under such Act, to provide for certification of physicians eligible to provide medical care to workers covered by such Act, to provide for an attorney to serve as the representative of the special fund established under such Act, to establish a Benefits Review Board the members of which are appointed by the President, to establish an advisory committee to evaluate the manner in which the provisions of the Act are carried out, and for other purposes.

Dates: June 16, 17, 23; and Oct. 5, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT, 1981

(Joint hearing with Subcommittee on Investigations and General Oversight)

Oversight on the status of policy development and program management and operation of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Date: Sept. 23, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

RETIREMENT INCOME INCENTIVES AND ADMINISTRATIVE SIMPLIFICATION ACT OF 1981

S. 1541. Mr. Nickles (for himself and others).

To amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to consolidate and simplify the administration of the provisions of law relating to retirement income arrangements, to provide for incentives for pension plan coverage and increased retirement savings, and for other purposes.

Dates: Nov. 4, 9, 12, 1981; and Jan. 26, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

HEARINGS BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR—Continued

BLACK LUNG BENEFITS AND REVENUE AMENDMENTS OF 1981

S. 1922. Mr. Hatch (for himself and others).

To amend the Black Lung Benefits Revenue Act of 1977, and for other purposes.

Date: Dec. 14, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

LABOR MANAGEMENT RACKETEERING ACT OF 1981

S. 1785. Mr. Nunn (for himself and others).

To increase the penalties for violations of the Taft-Hartley Act, to prohibit persons, upon their conviction of certain crimes, from holding offices in or certain positions related to labor organizations and employee benefit plans, and to clarify certain responsibilities of the Department of Labor.

Date: Feb. 3, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

MULTIEMPLOYER PENSION PLAN STABILIZATION ACT OF 1981

S. 1748. Mr. Hatch (for himself and Mr. Quayle).

To exempt certain fixed contribution multiemployer pension plans from title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

Dates: Mar. 11 and 17, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT OF THE PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION, 1982

Examination of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation premium increase.

Date: May 19, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

AMENDING THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938

S. 2634. Mr. Nickles.

To amend section 14(c)(3) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, to permit the employment of handicapped and severely handicapped individuals in common areas, to permit the employment of handicapped individuals in demonstration projects, and for other purposes.

Date: Aug. 11, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

PROHIBITION OF MANDATORY RETIREMENT AND EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT OF 1982

S. 2617. Mr. Heinz (for himself and others).

To amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to eliminate mandatory retirement and other forms of age discrimination in employment.

Date: Aug. 18, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

HEARINGS BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, ARTS AND HUMANITIES

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CONSOLIDATION ACT OF 1981

S. 1103. Mr. Hatch.

To consolidate and simplify the administration of Federal aid for elementary and secondary education and to restore control over education to States and to local educational agencies.

Dates: May 7 and 8, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE AMENDMENTS OF 1981

S. 1108. Mr. Stafford.

To amend title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, to emphasize the element of need in the guaranteed student loan program and the direct student loan program, and for other purposes.

Date: May 11, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT OF THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT, 1981

Oversight on ways to contribute to the future reauthorization of the Vocational Education Act.

Date: Oct. 14, 1981, Montpelier, Vt.

Number of volumes: One.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS, 1981

(Joint hearings with Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity)

Examination of Federal vocational education and job training programs for young people.

Dates: Oct. 21 and Nov. 24, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT ON INSTITUTIONAL AID PROGRAMS, 1981

Oversight of title III of the Higher Education Act developing institutions programs.

Date: Oct. 29, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

FAMILY CONTRIBUTION SCHEDULE FOR THE BASIC EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANT PROGRAM, 1981

Examination of the family contribution schedule for the basic educational opportunity grant program for the academic year 1982-1983.

Date: Oct. 29, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT ON IMPACT OF FEDERAL STUDENT AID REDUCTIONS

Examination on the impact of Federal student aid reductions on Vermont students, their families, and institutions of higher education.

Dates:
Dec. 7, 1981, Burlington, Vt.;
Feb. 19, 1982, Storrs, Conn.

Number of volumes: One.

UNITED STATES ACADEMY OF PEACE ACT

S. 1889. Mr. Matsunaga (for himself and others).

To establish the United States Academy of Peace, and for other purposes.

Date: Apr. 21, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

BILINGUAL EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1981

S. 2002. Mr. Huddleston (for himself and Mr. Abdnor).

To assure that an intensive course of English instruction is an integral part of the bilingual education program and that participation in the bilingual education program will in most cases be limited to one year, and for other purposes.

Dates: Apr. 23 and 26, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING PROGRAMS

Examination on the implementation of guidance and counseling programs of the Department of Education.

Date: May 12, 1982.

(Note: Due to extenuating circumstances beyond control of the committee, proceedings of this hearing will not be published.)

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION CONSOLIDATION ACT OF 1982

S. 2325. Mr. Hatch.

To consolidate existing Federal vocational and adult education programs, to simplify requirements for States and other recipients participating in Federal vocational adult education programs, and to authorize certain State and national programs for the development of vocational skills and basic skills for persons whose employment would sustain or improve work force productivity growth, and for other purposes.

Date: July 1, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

CARL ALBERT CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH AND STUDIES CENTER ENDOWMENT ACT

S. 1405. Mr. Boren.

Entitled "Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center Endowment Act".

Date: Aug. 4, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT OF STUDENT LOAN MARKETING ASSOCIATION (SALLIE MAE)

To investigate the activities of the Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae), focusing on a request for an exemption under Federal priority for recovering money owed the association.

Date: Aug. 12, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

STUDENT LOAN ASSISTANCE AMENDMENTS OF 1982

S. 2655. Mr. Ford.

To provide increased maximum limitations for student loans under part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 for certain students who lost benefits under the Social Security Act as a result of amendments made by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

Date: Sept. 30, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

HEARINGS BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT DEMONSTRATION AMENDMENTS OF 1981

S. 648. Mr. Quayle.

To extend the authorization for youth employment and demonstration programs, and for other purposes.

Date: Mar. 18, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1981

Examination on objectives of employment and training policy and the relationship between Federal and State, and local governments in the funding, design, and administration of employment and training programs.

Dates:
June 11, 15, 18, and 19, 1981, Washington, D.C.
Aug. 25 and 26, 1981, Indianapolis, Ind.

Number of volumes: Two.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS, 1981

(Joint hearings with Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities)

Examination of Federal vocational education and job training programs for young people.

Dates: Oct. 21 and Nov. 24, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

EMPLOYMENT AND THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY, 1982

Examination of the automotive industry's problem of unemployed workers and what alternative measures might be adopted to improve overall employment.

Dates: January 11 and 12, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING POLICY, 1982

(Joint hearings with Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives.)

Examination of the job training program.

Dates: Mar. 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1982.

Number of volumes: Two.

PRODUCTIVITY IN THE AMERICAN ECONOMY, 1982

Examination on how to enhance productivity in the American economy, the cause for the decline, and what role should the Congress take.

Dates: Mar. 19 and 26; Apr. 2 and 16, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

HEARINGS BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE HANDICAPPED

CARE FOR THE RETARDED, 1981

Oversight on the effects of deinstitutionalization of mentally retarded citizens.

Dates: Apr. 14 and 15, 1981, Hartford, Conn.

Number of volumes: One.

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES ASSISTANCE AND BILL OF RIGHTS ACT, 1981

Examination of the implementation of the Developmental Disabilities Bill of Rights Act.

Date: Apr. 30, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT ON EDUCATION FOR ALL HANDICAPPED CHILDREN ACT, 1982

Oversight of proposed regulations implementing Part B, Public Law 94-142, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act.

Date: Aug. 10, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

HEARINGS BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE

COMPREHENSIVE ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AMENDMENTS OF 1981

S. 755. Mr. Humphrey.

To revise the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 and the Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act.

Dates: Mar. 25 and 30, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION ACT OVERSIGHT, 1981

Oversight on the impact of the drug abuse program on the communities it has served; is the program preventing drug abuse; and what should be the Federal and State role in the continuation of this and other programs.

Date: Apr. 6, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT ON RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM AND THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE, 1981

To explore the current and future research activities of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Date: July 27, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA ON YOUTH

Examination on the health and educational effects of marijuana on youth.

Date: Oct. 21, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT ON PREVENTION ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM AND THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE, 1982

Examination on the roles of the Federal, State and local governments, as well as the vital role of the private sector in addressing one of the most serious problems facing this Nation—alcohol and drug abuse.

Date: Feb. 24, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE ON PRODUCTIVITY

To review employee assistance programs for alcohol and drug abuse problems in American industry and professions.

Date: July 14, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND DRIVING

To examine what effect alcohol and drugs have on individuals while driving.

Date: Aug. 5, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION DURING PREGNANCY

To examine the effects of maternal alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

Date: Sept. 21, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

HEARINGS BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGING, FAMILY AND HUMAN SERVICES

OVERSIGHT OF HEAD START

To examine the Headstart program, its functions and ways to improve them

Date: Mar. 10, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

LEGISLATION TO EXTEND THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT

Legislation to extend the authorization of the Older Americans Act.

Date: Mar. 17, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

LOW-INCOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE

Examination on the ability of existing energy assistance programs to provide help for the needs of low-income individuals.

Date: Mar. 24, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT OF THE DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE ACT, 1981

Examination on the Domestic Volunteer Service Act, which provides the statutory base for ACTION and its domestic volunteer programs—VISTA, service-learning, special volunteer demonstration, and older American volunteers.

Date: Apr. 9, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT ON COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT AND ADOPTION OPPORTUNITIES, AND NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS ACT

Examination on administration's proposal for Community Services Administration, Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Opportunities, and Native American Programs Act.

Date: Apr. 23, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT ON FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS UNDER TITLE X OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1981

Oversight on the role of the Federal Government in family planning administered under title X of the Public Health Service Act.

Dates: June 23 and Sept. 28, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

ADOPTION IN AMERICA, 1981

To examine the progress that has been made in the adoption procedures in America.

Date: July 23, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

FIGHTING POVERTY: PRIVATE INITIATIVES AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Oversight on ways to fight poverty and to examine ways to help determine the future direction of social programs in our country.

Date: Aug. 25, 1981, Montgomery, Ala.

Number of volumes: One.

HEARINGS BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGING, FAMILY AND HUMAN SERVICES—Continued

PRIMARY INTERVENTION IN SOCIETAL PROBLEMS: THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY

Examination on the issue of primary intervention in addressing societal problems, focusing on the causes of the problems and efforts to alleviate conditions which result in the social ills confronting this Nation.

Date: Sept. 17, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

WORK ETHIC: MATERIALSIM AND THE AMERICAN FAMILY

Examination on the impact of stress on the family caused by the workplace, focusing on dual wage-earning parents and the effects on family relationships, and the non-working recipient of public assistance.

Date: Mar. 2, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

EXPANDING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR OLDER WORKERS, 1982

Examination on how business, labor, and Government can forge a stronger partnership in meeting the current and future needs of older persons.

Date: Apr. 1, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

HEALTH ASPECTS OF ADOLESCENT SEX, 1982

Examination of the alarming increase in the rate of sexual relations among adolescents.

Date: Apr. 19, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

VOLUNTARISM IN AMERICA: PROMOTING INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

To examine the untapped human potentials for voluntarism in America by promoting individual and corporate responsibility to assume a greater burden in our society.

Date: Apr. 22, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

THE EXTENDED FAMILY: SOCIETY'S FORGOTTEN RESOURCE

Examination on Federal policies regarding problems of the social welfare delivery system and public assistance, focusing on the extended family.

Date: May 11, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

PROMOTING THE GENERAL WELFARE: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ANTIPOVERTY INITIATIVES

Examination of the roll which voluntarism could play in the revitalization of the work ethic.

Date: Nov. 8, 1982, Birmingham, Ala.

Number of volumes: One.

HEARINGS BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS AND GENERAL OVERSIGHT

OVERSIGHT OF THE NATIONAL CANCER PROGRAM

To explore the progress of the national cancer program.

Date: May 21, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

Oversight on the problems involving abuse, mismanagement, misuse of funds, and the appearance of conflict of interest.

Date: Aug. 7, 1981, Orlando, Fla.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT, 1981

(Joint hearing with Subcommittee on Labor)

Oversight on the status of policy development and program management and operation of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Date: Sept. 23, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

MISSING CHILDREN

To explore the cause and effect of missing children, focusing on home environment, local law enforcement agencies, and citizen action groups.

Date: Oct. 6, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT OF THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE, 1981

Examination on deficiencies in the use of experimental drugs on cancer patients.

Dates: Nov. 3 and 6, 1981.

Number of volumes: One.

DRUG ABUSE IN THE AMERICAN SCHOOL SYSTEM, 1982

Examination of the growing problem of drug abuse in the American school system.

Date: Jan. 27, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT OF THE DRUG DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE, 1982

Examination on effective alternatives toward correcting deficiencies in the use of experimental drugs on cancer patients.

Date: Mar. 5, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

LONG-TERM CARE FOR THE ELDERLY IN FLORIDA

Examination of the regulations governing nursing homes and how to improve the long-term care of nursing home residents.

Date: Mar. 22, 1982, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Number of volumes: One.

IMMUNIZATION AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

To examine adverse drug reactions from immunization, Federal efforts in preventive medicine, and characteristics of certain diseases.

Date: May 7, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

DRUG ABUSE: QUAALUDES

Examination of the increased use of certain drugs, focusing on Quaaludes.

Date: May 13, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

OVERSIGHT OF IMMUNIZATION COST

To review Federal and State expenditures for the purchase of children's vaccines.

Date: July 22, 1982.

Number of volumes: One.

HEARINGS ON NOMINATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Raymond Donovan, of New Jersey, to be Secretary of Labor:
Dates: Jan. 12 and 27, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

T. Timothy Ryan, Jr., of Virginia, to be Solicitor for the Department of Labor;

Thorne G. Auchter, of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor (for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration); and

Albert Angrisani, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor (for Employment and Training):
Date: Mar. 9, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of Labor:
Date: Sept. 25, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

Lenora Cole-Alexander, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the Women's Bureau;

John F. Cogan, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor; and

Ford Barney Ford, of California, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor (for Mine Safety and Health):
Date: Oct. 14, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Robert P. Hunter, of Virginia, to be a member.
Date: Sept. 10, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

John R. Van de Water, of California, to be a member.
Date: Sept. 30, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

Donald L. Dotson, of Pennsylvania, to be a member.
Date: Dec. 6, 1982.
Number of volumes: One.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

Rosemary M. Collyer, of Colorado, to be a member.
Date: Oct. 14, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

Robert A. Rowland, of Texas, to be a member of the Commission.
Date: July 17, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

ACTION

Thomas W. Pauken, of Texas, to be Director of the ACTION Agency.
Date: Mar. 9, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

Winifred Ann Pizzano, of Virginia, to be Deputy Director; and

Lawrence F. Davenport, of California, to be an Associate Director:
Date: June 11, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

Thomas L. Lias, of Iowa, to be Assistant Director.
Date: July 17, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

Reynaldo Philip Maduro, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Director.
Date: Feb. 2, 1982.
Number of volumes: One.

Betty H. Brake, of Oklahoma, to be Deputy Director.
Date: Dec. 8, 1982.
Number of volumes: One.

COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Dwight A. Ink, of Maryland, to be Director; and

K. William O'Connor, of Virginia, to be Inspector General:
Date: June 19, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

HEARINGS ON NOMINATIONS—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

T. H. Bell, of Utah, to be Secretary of Education.
Date: Jan. 15, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

Vincent E. Reed, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary (for Elementary and Secondary Education);

William C. Clohan, Jr., of West Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Education;

Kent Lloyd, of California, to be Deputy Under Secretary (for Management); and

Robert Melvin Worthington, of Utah, to be Assistant Secretary (for Vocational and Adult Education):
Date: June 11, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

Clarence Thomas, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary (for Civil Rights);

James Bert Thomas, Jr., of Virginia, to be Inspector General; and

John H. Rodriguez, of Virginia, to be Deputy Under Secretary (for Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs):
Date: June 19, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

Daniel Oliver, of Connecticut, to be General Counsel;

Thomas Patrick Melady, of Connecticut, to be Assistant Secretary (for Postsecondary Education);

Donald J. Senese, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary (for Education Research and Improvement); and

Anne Graham, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary (for Legislation and Public Affairs):
Date: July 17, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

Jean Tufts, of New Hampshire, to be Assistant Secretary (for Special Education and Rehabilitation Services); and

Gary L. Jones, of Virginia, to be Deputy Under Secretary (for Planning and Budget):
Date: Sept. 22, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

Gary L. Jones, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Education:
Date: July 19, 1982.
Number of volumes: One.

Harry M. Singleton, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights;

Lawrence F. Davenport, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education.

Gary L. Bauer, of Virginia, to be Deputy Under Secretary, for Planning and Budget; and

Charles L. Heatherly, of Virginia, to be Deputy Under Secretary for Management:
Date: Sept. 22, 1982.
Number of volumes: One.

Wendy Hawley Borcherdt, of California to be Under Secretary for Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs; and

Edward M. Elmendorf, of Vermont, to be Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education.
Date: Dec. 9, 1982.
Number of volumes: One.

HEARINGS ON NOMINATIONS—Continued

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Francis S. M. Hodsoll, of Virginia, to be Chairman.
Date: Nov. 6, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

William J. Bennett, of North Carolina, to be Chairman.
Date: Feb. 2, 1982.
Number of volumes: One.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Edward A. Curran, of Maryland, to be Director.
Date: Sept. 22, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

Manuel J. Justiz, of New Mexico, to be Director.
Date: Dec. 9, 1982.
Number of volumes: One.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

Lilla Burt Cummings Tower, of Texas, to be Director.
Date: Dec. 9, 1981.
Number of volumes: One.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HANDICAPPED RESEARCH

Douglas A. Fenderson, of Minnesota, to be Director.
Date: Dec. 9, 1982.
Number of volumes: One.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCES

Byron Leeds, of New Jersey; John E. Juergensmeyer, of Illinois; Julia L. Wu, of California; and Jerald Conway, of New York, to be members.
Date: Dec. 9, 1982.
Number of volumes: One.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Donald Barr, of Connecticut; Paul Copperman, of California; George Roche, of Michigan; J. Floyd Hall, of South Carolina, Elaine Schadler, of Pennsylvania, Wallie Simpson, of New York; Carl Salser, of Oregon; M. Blouke Carus, of Illinois, Donna Hearne, of Missouri; and Penny Pullen, of Illinois; to be members.
Date: Dec. 9, 1982.
Number of volumes: One.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

97-3 (Exec. Rept.)

Nomination of Raymond J. Donovan, of New Jersey, to be Secretary of Labor.

Related reports:
Remarks: Confirmed by Senate Feb. 3, 1981.

97-32

Legislative Review Activity of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources during the 96th Congress.

Related reports:
Remarks: Pursuant to the Legislative Reorganization Act.

97-46 **S. 648**

Youth Employment Demonstration Amendments of 1981.

Related reports: S. Rept. 97-56 and H. Rept. 97-36.
Remarks: Indefinitely postponed.

97-56 **S. 1070**

Youth Employment Demonstration Amendments of 1981.

Related reports: S. Rept. 97-46 and H. Rept. 97-36.
Remarks: Public Law 97-14.

97-124 **S. 799**

Health Professions Educational Assistance and Nurse Training Act of 1981.

Related reports:
Remarks: Indefinitely postponed.

97-125 **S. 801**

National Health Service Corps Amendments of 1981.

Related reports:
Remarks: Indefinitely postponed.

97-127 **S. 1029**

Health Maintenance Organizations Amendments of 1981.

Related reports: H. Rept. 97-88.
Remarks: Indefinitely postponed.

97-131 **S. 1200**

To authorize appropriations for the National Science Foundation for fiscal year 1982, and for other purposes.

Related reports: S. Rept. 97-72; H. Rept. 97-34.
Remarks: Indefinitely postponed.

97-140 **S. 1278**

Saccharin Study and Labeling Act Amendments of 1981.

Related reports:
Remarks: Public Law 97-42.

97-145 **S. 755**

Comprehensive Alcohol and Drug Abuse Amendments of 1981.

Related reports: H. Rept. 97-67.
Remarks: Indefinitely postponed.

97-158 **S. 1085**

Headstart Act.

Related reports:
Remarks: Indefinitely postponed.

97-159 **S. 1086**

Older Americans Act Amendments of 1981.

Related reports: H. Rept. 97-90, S. Rept. 97-293*, and H. Rept. 97-386*
Remarks: Public Law 97-115.

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* Reports of the Committee of Conference.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES—Continued

97-160 **S. 1087**

Domestic Volunteer Service Act Amendments of 1981.

Related reports: H. Rept. 97-68.
Remarks: Indefinitely postponed.

97-161 **S. 1090**

Adolescent Family Life.

Related reports:
Remarks: Indefinitely postponed.

97-171 **S. 1533**

Legal Services Corporation Amendments of 1981.

Related reports: H. Rept. 97-97.
Remarks:

97-278

Report of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources Pursuant to Section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Related reports:
Remarks: Pursuant to Section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

97-293* **S. 1086**

Older Americans Act Amendments of 1981.

Related reports: S. Rept. 97-159, H. Rept. 97-90, and H. Rept. 97-386*
Remarks: Public Law 97-115.

97-325 **S. 234**

Community Home Health Services Act of 1981.

Related reports:
Remarks:

97-457 **S. 2349**

Authorizing Appropriations for the National Science Foundation for Fiscal Year 1983.

Related reports:
Remarks:

97-461 **S. 2311**

Biomedical Research, Training, and Medical Library Assistance Amendments of 1982.

Related reports:
Remarks:

97-468 **S. 2365**

Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Amendments of 1982.

Related reports: H. Rept. 97-768.
Remarks: Indefinitely postponed.

97-469 **S. 2036**

Training for Jobs Act.

Related reports: H. Rept. 97-537.
Remarks: Public Law 97-300.

97-486 **S. Res. 340**

Community Service Employment Program—Title V Older Americans Act.

Related reports:
Remarks: Referred to House Committee on Education and Labor.

97-497 **S. 1785**

Labor Management Racketeering Act of 1982.

Related reports:
Remarks: Referred to House Committee on Education and Labor.

97-498 **S. 1182**

Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act Amendments of 1982.

Related reports:
Remarks: Referred to House Committee on Education and Labor.

97-499 **S. 1889**

The United States Peace Academy.

Related reports:
Remarks:

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* Reports of the Committee of Conference

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES—Continued

97-538 **S. 2852**

Sallie Mae Technical Amendments Act of 1982.

Related reports: H. Rept. 97-814, S. Rept. 97-589*, and H. Rept. 97-887*.
Remarks: Public Law 97-301.

97-589* **S. 2852**

Sallie Mae Technical Amendments Act of 1982.

Related reports: S. Rept. 97-538, H. Rept. 97-814, and H. Rept. 97-887*.
Remarks: Public Law 97-301.

December 23, 1982.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES, 97TH CONGRESS

	1981 1st Sess.	1982 2d Sess.	Totals
Nominations			
Referred to Committee	646	443	1,089
Reported to Senate	343	726	1,069
Confirmed by Senate	343	719	1,062
Withdrawn (by White House or personal request)	6	13	19
Returned to President (pursuant to Rule XXXVIII of Senate)	1	7	8
Communications			
Executive/reports	238	188	426
Presidential messages	33	20	53
Total	271	208	479
Bills and Resolutions*			
Senate bills and joint resolutions	137	66	203
Senate resolutions and concurrent resolutions	21	17	38
House-passed bills, joint resolutions, and concurrent resolutions	2	11	13
Total	160	94	254
Hearing Days Held			
Full Committee:			
In Washington, D.C.	21	56	77
Out of Town	1	1	2
Subcommittees:			
In Washington, D.C.	51	38	89
Out of Town	8	3	11
Total	81	98	179
Executive Meetings			
Full committee	11	15	26
Subcommittees	7	2	9
Conference sessions	11	10	21
Total	29	27	56
Reported to the Senate			
Senate bills and joint resolutions	12	9	21
House-passed bills			
Senate resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and special reports	4	1	5
Total	16	10	26
Presidential Action			
Public laws	5	6	11
Vetoed			
Presidential vetoes overriden and enacted into law			

*Including bills acted upon introduction and Senate and House bills taken from the Calendar or desk.

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